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THE SOUTH CAROLINA PROGRAM
FOR
LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT
1978-1983

under the

LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT
(P.L. 95-123, FY 1979)

South Carolina State Library
1500 Senate Street
Post Office Box 11469
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

S. C. STATE LIBRARY
JUL 31 1979
STATE DOCUMENTS

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South Carolina State Library



STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR

P. O. BOX 11333

COLUMBIA

29211

WILLIAM T. PUTNAM
STATE AUDITOR

November 21, 1978

Miss Estellene P. Walker
State Librarian
S. C. State Library
P. O. Box 11469
Columbia, S. C. 29211

Dear Miss Walker:

I have reviewed the South Carolina Program for Library Development, 1978-1983, and endorse the submission and approval of the Program by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The Program was well-developed and addresses the special needs of the people of South Carolina. I wish that all State programs could be documented in the manner of the State Library Program.

Please contact me if I can be of any assistance.

Sincerely,

Elmer C. Whitten, Jr.
Grants Coordinator

ECWjr:cs

S. C. STATE LIBRARY

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STATE DOCUMENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. Introduction	1
Purpose	1
Evolution of the Long Range Program	1
Dissemination of Information	3
II. South Carolina Libraries and Their Needs	4
The South Carolina State Library	4
Public Libraries	15
Institutional Libraries	16
Academic Libraries	18
School Library Media Centers	19
TEC Learning Resource Centers	21
Special Libraries	23
Library Education	24
Cooperation and Networking	25
III. The Library Public	27
The Disadvantaged	29
The Blind and Physically Handicapped	30
Persons with Limited English Speaking Ability	31
The Elderly	31
The Institutionalized	32
IV. Criteria, Priorities, and Procedures	33
A. Title I. Library Services	33
1. Adequacy of State Library Services	33
2. Adequacy of Public Library Services	33
3. Adequacy of Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped	34
4. Adequacy of State Institutional Library Services	35
5. Determination of Urban and Rural Areas with High Concentration of Low Income Families	35
6. Determination of Areas with High Concentrations of Persons with Limited English-speaking Ability	36
7. Determination of Eligibility for Agency Participation	37
8. Procedures for Application and Approval of Projects	38
9. Evaluation	39
B. Title II. Construction	40
1. Criteria for Determining Adequacy of Library Buildings	40
2. Criteria for Participation in Grant Funding	41
3. Compliance with State and Federal Legislation	41
4. Applications and Procedures	41
5. Priorities for Grant Awards	42
6. Amount of Grants	43
7. Appeal of Decisions	43
C. Title III. Interlibrary Cooperation	44
1. Objectives	44
2. Priorities	44

V. Goals, Objectives, and Implementation

45

<u>Goal</u>	<u>Subject</u>	
I	The State Library Agency	45
IA	Financial support of library service	45
IB	Reference and interlibrary loan service	46
	IB1 The materials collection	46
	IB2 State documents	47
IC	Centralized programs	48
ID	Consultant services	49
IE	Service to State Government	49
IF	Library Planning	50
IG	Current national and State concerns	50
II	Public Library Service	51
IIA	Personnel	52
	IIA1 Standards and administration	52
	IIA2 Training	52
IIB	Materials	53
	IIB1 Book Collections	53
	IIB2 Periodicals	53
	IIB3 Non-print media collections	54
IIC	Extension services	54
	IIC1 Rural library service	54
	IIC2 Service to the disadvantaged	55
	IIC2a Personnel	56
	IIC2b Materials	56
	IIC2c Interagency cooperation	56
	IIC3 Service to the aged and homebound	57
	IIC4 Service to persons of limited English-speaking ability	57
IID	Larger units of service	58
	IID1 County development	58
IIE	Metropolitan library service	59
	IIE1 Reference service	59
IIF	Public library buildings	60
	IIF1 Planning and consultant service	60
	IIF2 Accessibility to the handicapped	60
	IIF3 Incentive grants	60
III	Institutional Library Service	60
IIIA	Standards	60
IIIB	Institutional support	61
IIIC	Consultant service	62
IIID	Personnel	62
IIIE	Materials	63
	IIIE1 Book grants	63
	IIIE2 Programs for small institutions	64
IIIF	Service to professional staff	64
IIIG	Special programs	65

IV	Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped	65
IVA	Promotion and publicity	65
IVB	The South Carolina Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	66
IVC	Service at the local level	67
	IVC1 Talking book browsing collections	67
	IVC2 Large-print book collections	68
	IVC3 Participation in established programs	68
IVD	Interagency cooperation	69
V	Interagency Cooperation	69
VA	Communications	69
VB	Area Reference Resource Centers	70
	VB1 Service to business, industry, and government	71
VC	Library Interpretation	71
	VC1 Newsletter	72
VD	Microfilm Catalog and Shelflist	72
VE	ERIC	73
VF	Intertype library cooperation	73
	VF1 State-public-academic libraries	74
	VF2 Special and private libraries	74
VG	White House Conference on libraries	75

Appendix A. Exhibits

Exhibit

1. South Carolina Code, 1976, Title 60, Chapter I
2. Public Library Statistics
3. Institutional Library Statistics
4. Academic Library Statistics
5. South Carolina's Poor
6. Poverty Status of South Carolina Families
7. Indicators of Needs by Public Libraries, 1975

Appendix B. Basic State Plan

I. INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

This document has been prepared as the South Carolina long range program document required by the Library Services and Construction Act, as amended by P.L. 95-123.

It is the purpose of this Act to assist the States in the extension and improvement of public library services in areas of the States which are without such services or in which such services are inadequate, and with public library construction, and in the improvement of such other State library services as library services for physically handicapped, institutionalized, disadvantaged persons, in strengthening State library administrative agencies, in promoting interlibrary cooperation among all types of libraries, and in strengthening major urban resource libraries.¹

In addition to meeting the requirements of Public Law 95-123, the document serves as a basic statement summarizing the objectives, policies, and programs undertaken for the improvement of library service, particularly those assisted by the Library Services and Construction Act, and provides a guide for libraries wishing to participate in the LSCA program.

EVOLUTION OF THE LONG RANGE PROGRAM

Long range planning has been the basis of library development in South Carolina for many years. Since 1956 the Library Services and Construction Act has been a major consideration in the planning process. Early LSCA projects, though continuously evolving and shaped to capitalize on opportune circumstances, were all aimed at the correction of the major deficiencies in public library service in the State: an inadequate state level program, inadequate reference service from State and local levels, an inadequate supply of professionally trained librarians, and units of library administration too small to provide adequate service.

By 1970 the original objectives had been largely attained. The passage of Public Law 91-600, with its new emphases for LSCA, and the Office of Education's commitment to systematic planning and evaluation began a new era. State Library staff participated in the Statewide Library Planning and Evaluation Institute presented by the Ohio State University Evaluation Center and, since 1972, have developed carefully formulated long range and annual programs according to procedures advocated there. Service to the disadvantaged, the handicapped, and the institutionalized showed dramatic

¹Library Services and Construction Act, PL 95-123, October 7, 1977.

gains in this period; but general public library development continued, to be climaxed by two symbolic events. With the extension of bookmobile service into rural areas of the last three counties without it, public library service became available to the entire population of South Carolina. With the establishment of the Clarendon County Library headquarters, all forty-six counties in the state now have legally established county library systems. Significantly, each of these climatic developments was made possible by Library Services and Construction Act Title I funds. Hereafter, emphasis will shift from the establishment of public libraries to the improvement of library service for all South Carolinians.

The beginning of the next phase of library planning and the need for a new planning document were signaled by three other developments: new legislation, state planning and budgeting innovations, and preparations for the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. Public Law 95-123 assured another five years of Federal aid for libraries and again extended the bounds of LSCA concerns.

For several years South Carolina has been moving simultaneously toward program budgeting and toward greater State control of Federal funds used in State programs. In 1977 a Grants and Contracts Review system was initiated, requiring review and approval of all Federal allocations with the intent of controlling the purposes for which funds are used and limiting State obligations incurred thereby. Legislative review of Federal funds began in FY 78. Beginning in 1978 each State agency is required to prepare annually a five year program projecting goals and objectives, the programs designed to achieve them, and the resources required to do so. In preparing the FY 79 document, State Library staff spent some three months analyzing programs and needs. Although the resulting plan is written largely in terms of personnel, equipment, and dollars, the preparation provided the basis for the present document.

At the same time preparations for South Carolina's pre-White House Conference were under way. Eight Resource Committees — representing six types of libraries, the handicapped, and library education — spent several months collecting data, assessing needs, and drafting preliminary recommendations. Another committee investigated interlibrary cooperation and networking in the State. Much of this work is incorporated into this five year program.

The LSCA Advisory Council on Libraries recommended certain changes which were incorporated. The OE Library Program Officer, always supportive, provided advice and assistance throughout. The State Library Board approved the program for transmittal to Grants and Contract Review and to the Governor's Clearinghouse.

Although goals and objectives of this program evolved from those of previous years, this document represents a substantial reassessment and revision. Further changes will grow out of the pre-White House Conference scheduled for March 15-17, 1979. These will be incorporated in the FY 80 edition.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

Library Services and Construction Act documents are published and distributed according to ISCA guidelines.

1. Long Range Programs

Copies of the original document and the annual revisions are distributed to each public library system in the state, to major academic libraries, to members of the ISCA Advisory Council, and to members of the State Library Board.

Announcements of the document's availability are made through the news media and News for South Carolina Librarians.

Copies of the program are sent to selected state library agencies and library schools, and to others by request. The document is supplied to the Educational Research Information Center (ERIC) for reproduction on microfiche.

2. Annual Programs and Projects

Annual programs are distributed to all agencies and individuals receiving the long range program.

Announcements of projects are mailed directly to all libraries eligible to apply and publicized in News for South Carolina Librarians.

II. SOUTH CAROLINA'S LIBRARIES AND THEIR NEEDS

Since the South Carolina State Program for Library Development was issued in 1972, the state's libraries - collectively and individually - have recorded notable growth in resources, services, and funding. Many of the objectives projected then have been achieved or surpassed. Yet technological, educational, and social changes have been more rapid than library progress. Greater public expectations and higher performance standards require libraries to strive ever harder to meet service goals. The greatly increased volume of published materials and the proliferation of media forms have added substantially to the number of titles and formats each library must purchase or have access to in order to meet the expectations of its users. Advances in computer technology and automation offer opportunities to improve services by application to library operations while creating problems relating to funding, cooperation, and privacy rights. Inflation, the expansion of government services and costs, and the competition for public funds have put libraries under increasing economic pressures. Within the context of these common problems, each type of library has its own difficulties and needs.

The South Carolina State Library

The South Carolina State Library was established by legislative act in 1969. It assumed the responsibilities of the former State Library Board and the old State Library and was assigned additional powers and duties. (See Appendix A. Exhibit 1. South Carolina Code, 1976, Title 60, Chapter I, Section 50.) By order of Governor George Bell Timmerman, Jr., dated August 23, 1956, the State Library is charged with administering within the State the library programs provided for in the Library Services and Construction Act, P. L. 84-597 as amended by P. L. 88-269, P. L. 89-511, P. L. 91-600, P. L. 93-380, and P. L. 95-123.

In carrying out its responsibilities, the State Library has established the following basic objectives:

- (1) To provide comprehensive library services and resources to the people of South Carolina, giving every individual access to the informational resources of the state. In most instances this responsibility is met by programs designed to strengthen and improve the public and institutional libraries which serve the general public or special segments thereof or by programs intended to facilitate cooperative activities and sharing of resources by all South Carolina libraries - public, institutional, school, academic, or special. In the administration of State and Federal aid, a close liaison is maintained with public and institutional libraries which must comply with certain standards and regulations in order to participate. In special circumstances and to meet an unusual need, the State Library serves library users directly, as in service to the blind and physically handicapped.

- (2) To furnish reference, loan, and research service to State Government and State Government agencies. Because accurate and up-to-date information is basic to good government and effective administration, the State Library serves as a central information source for State Government and State Government agencies, provides reference and research facilities, and offers access to the resources of other libraries and specialized data sources throughout the State and nation.

Note: Although not a part of the Library Services and Construction Act program, service to State government is a basic function of the State Library, mandated by law, and accorded first priority in the State planning and budgeting process.

The programs developed by the State Library to meet its responsibilities are outlined on the following pages.

South Carolina State Library

Program Analysis

Responsibility	Authority	Program
I. To provide statewide library leadership and planning for library development	<p>S.C. Code, 1976, Title 60, Chapter I, Section 50</p> <p>Library Services and Construction Act, P.L. 95-123 (Fed. Cat. nos. 13.464 and 13.465)</p>	<p>A. General Administration</p> <p>Plans development and extension of library service; establishes and reviews policies; prepares and administers the annual budget; administers State and Federal aid for libraries; promotes the extension and improvement of library service; recommends library legislation; oversees internal administration of agency.</p> <p>1. LSCA Administration</p> <p>Plans and implements LSCA program; develops and publishes Basic State Plan, Long Range Program, and Annual Program; manages budget and records; evaluates programs; coordinates activities of LSCA Advisory Council; maintains liaison with OE/DHEW and state government agencies.</p> <p>2. General Operations</p> <p>Supports the on-going operations of the State Library; provides space, personnel, and supporting services; responsible for personnel administration and fiscal management, including budgeting, accounting, reporting, and auditing.</p>

Responsibility

Authority

Program

B. Library Interpretation

Interprets the objectives and functions of the statewide library program, plans and carries out a statewide program of publicity and public relations designed to publicize library services to the general public.

II. To provide information and research services to State Government and State Government agencies

S.C. Code, 1976, Title 60,
Chapter I, Section 50

A. Reader Services

Provides reference and research services to State Government, State Government agencies, and to State employees. Maintains and services the ERIC document collection. Selects books and other materials to be added to the general reference collection; prepares and publishes a monthly bibliography of new acquisitions and prepares special bibliographies and checklist of State documents.

III. To expand and improve public library services throughout the state, providing every individual access to the informational resources of the State

S.C. Code, 1976, Title 60,
Chapter I, Section 40

Library Services and Construction
Act, P.L. 95-123. Title I (Fed.
Cat. no. 13.464)

A. Field Services

1. General Field Services

Fosters the development and improvement of public library services; assists local officials, librarians and citizens through visits, surveys and correspondence; provides consultant service in planning of public and institutional library buildings; advises with architects and librarians on planning new library facilities; plans workshops and training programs; supervises

Responsibility

Authority

Program

the distribution of State Aid and other grant programs; monitors all local library projects funded from Federal funds administered by the South Carolina State Library.

2. Career Education

Provides training opportunities for public and institutional library employees; supervises the certification program for public librarians.

3. Library Services for the Disadvantaged

Provides consultant service to local libraries engaged in, or planning, projects in this area; supervision of local projects; reporting and evaluation of the program.

4. Film Service

Provides film loan service to qualifying public and institutional libraries through a contract with the existing film library at USC and training in use of films as a means of extending the informational resources of the local library.

B. Technical Services

Acquires and makes available all materials used in the library program; catalogs and classifies books, serials and pamphlets; purchases and receives all materials; receives, stores and

Responsibility

Authority

Program

distributes periodicals and newspapers, classifies and/or catalogs all State and Federal documents received; prepares all materials for use, and maintains the book collection; is responsible for the microfilming of the entire catalog of the State Library; monitors use of SOLINET computer terminal in both cataloging and reference service.

C. Reference and Interlibrary Loan Service

Monitors In-WATS telephone request service from public and institutional libraries; fills reference requests and requests for interlibrary loans for libraries throughout the state; supervises a TWX network for rapid interlibrary communication; consultant service to local libraries on the maintenance of a strong reference collection; plans and provides workshops to increase the effectiveness of pre-professional library employees engaged in reference service.

IV. To promote the establishment and development of institutional library service capable of supporting treatment, education, and rehabilitation programs in State health and correctional institutions.

S.C. Code, 1976, Title 60, Chapter I, Section 50

Library Services and Construction Act, P.L. 95-123. Title I (Fed. Cat. no. 13.464)

A. Institutional Service

Plans and administers a program to establish, develop and improve library service in State institutions; supervises the library program in individual institutions and provides consultant service for library development in all institutions.

Responsibility

Authority

Program

B. Reference and Interlibrary Loan Service

(See III C above)

V. To provide special programs of library service for visually and physically handicapped residents.

S.C. Code, 1976, Title 60, Chapter I, Sections 40 and 50

Library Services and Construction Act, P.L. 95-123, Title I (Fed. Cat. no. 13.464)

A. Service to Blind and Physically Handicapped

Plans and administers library service to the blind and physically handicapped; maintains liaison with the Library of Congress, Division for the Blind; maintains records of the eligible borrowers and of materials and equipment on loan; provides guidance to readers in selection of books; supervises five browsing collections of talking books in local public libraries.

VI. To facilitate optimum utilization of South Carolina's total library resources by means of cooperation and reciprocal activities among libraries of all types and at all levels.

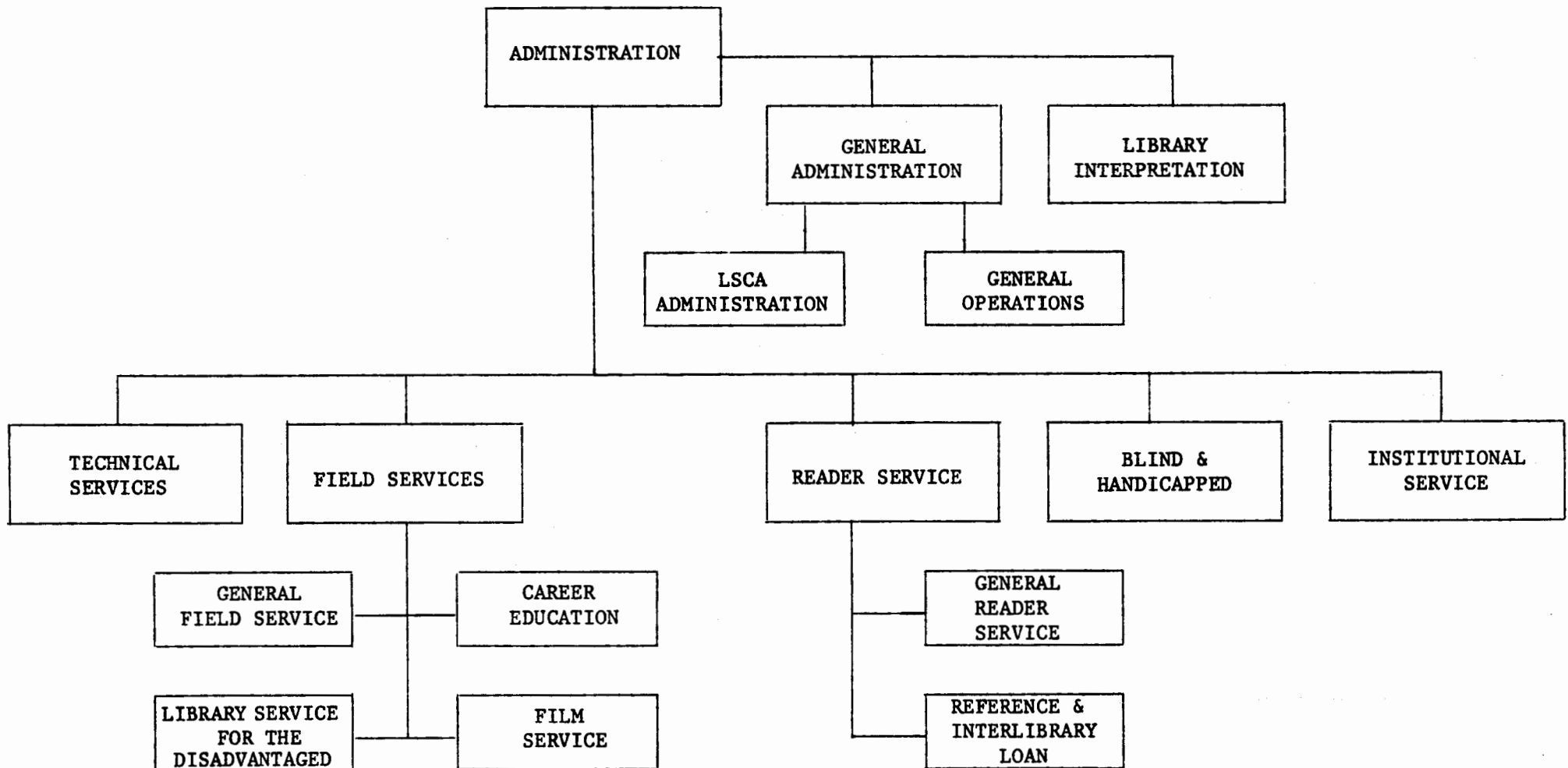
Library Services and Construction Act, P.L. 95-123, Title III (Fed. Cat. no. 13.464)

A. Interlibrary Cooperation

Promotes statewide library network to facilitate sharing of information and resources; provides bibliographic access to major library collections in the state by exchange of microfilm catalogs. Maintains system of Area Reference Resource Centers to provide improved reference service for residents. Encourages cooperative programs of service among all types of libraries. Serves as state node in national information network.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION



The State Library is the principal reference and interlibrary loan source for public, institutional, and other libraries of South Carolina. It includes some 150,000 titles in the interlibrary loan collection, 46,000 state and federal documents, 150,000 microforms, plus newspapers, periodicals, films, and other media. In addition the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped maintains collections of books and magazines on records, cassettes, and large-type. Teletype, computer terminal, and telephone connections with other libraries facilitate interlibrary loan.

The services of the State Library are made available to state government and to public and institutional libraries by a staff of forty-eight, including nineteen professionals. State Library operations are supported by a combination of State appropriations and federal funds available under the Library Services and Construction Act. For 1978-79 the State appropriation is \$2,092,216 of which 62% (\$1,296,554) is for State Aid to public libraries. The federal allocation is anticipated to be approximately \$858,000 (Titles I and III) of which 80% will be disbursed as grants-in-aid to public and institutional libraries and 20% for statewide programs, including the interlibrary network and service to the blind and physically handicapped.

To fulfil its responsibilities for library planning, development, and service, the State Library must solve problems of staffing, resources, and funding. The major areas of concern are:

(1) Materials.

To provide the information and materials requested by citizens, libraries and government agencies, specialized materials and data services are needed. The basic collection of books and periodicals should be strengthened and enlarged. The State Library is currently able to supply only 71% of the materials requested. The State Library has never had a materials budget adequate to build and maintain the collections necessary to make it the central information depository for the State. LSCA funds have helped build the interlibrary loan collection, but adequate State funding is essential for future development.

(2) Legislation.

Legislative authorization for state and regional depository collections of State documents is needed.

Implementation of home rule in South Carolina necessitated new statewide library legislation to replace the individual enabling acts under which the forty-six county library systems were established. An act mandating public library service and specifying provisions of county library ordinances was passed in the General Assembly in 1978. This legislation must be interpreted and implemented in the coming year.

(3) Service to the Handicapped.

Present service to the blind and physically handicapped is severely curtailed by limitations of space and personnel, chiefly the former. Securing quarters for the Division of Library Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped adequate to house collections and permit expansion of services to additional users is a top priority.

(4) State Aid.

Critical to the task of developing public library service is the provision of adequate financial support. In FY 78 the per capita income of public libraries in South Carolina from all sources (county, state, and federal) was approximately \$4.00. Through FY 78 State Aid amounted to 35¢ per capita or \$906,681 per year. The General Assembly has authorized 50¢ per capita or \$1,296,554 for 1979-80. The State Library and the SCLA Public Library Section are striving to achieve a minimum of \$1.00 per capita.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

All of South Carolina's 2,590,516 residents have public library service available to them. South Carolina is perhaps unique in the nation in that all forty-six counties are organized as unified county-wide or regional library systems. In 1978 there are thirty-five county systems and four multi-county regional systems. Each system was established by specific enabling legislation or, in the regional systems, by contract between legally established county libraries. Each system has its own governing board of trustees, a single administrator, a single budget, and resources shared by all service units. The counties provide the largest share of public library support. In FY 78, 82% of public library funding came from county appropriations or millage, 12% from State Aid, and 6% from federal aid. Statistical data for S.C. public libraries may be found in Appendix A. Exhibit 2.

A comparison of public libraries in this state with national standards indicates that more than five years will be required to remedy deficiencies. Public library administrators identify four principal areas of need. In order of priority, they are:

(1) Funding

In 1978, total public library income exceeded \$10 million, to average approximately \$4.00 per capita. Local support averaged \$2.78 per capita, but the range was from \$8.10 per capita in Greenville County to \$.52 per capita in Williamsburg. A comparison of total operating expenditures for South Carolina public libraries with the rest of the nation's libraries and with "Indicators of Need" prepared by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Service reveal a substantial gap between

present and needed levels of support. In the Commission's National Inventory of Library Needs, 1975, published in April of 1977, the "Indicators of Need" for total operating expenditures of public libraries are:

\$9 per capita for up to 150,000 population

\$10 per capita for libraries serving populations between
150,000 and 500,000

\$12 per capita for libraries serving more than 500,000

To meet these needs, South Carolina public libraries would have to expend \$25.9 million, a 150% increase over current levels. Recognizing the difference between the State and national economies and having reviewed existing levels of financial support, past growth rates, and present and potential tax sources, \$6.00 per capita has been set as a more realistic five-year goal for public library support.

Looking at State support for public libraries, State Aid for FY 78 was \$.35 per capita or a total of \$906,681 per year. The General Assembly has authorized \$.50 per capita for 1978-79 or a total of \$1,296,554. Since 1968, State Aid has increased by 169%, while local library support rose by 200%. For FY 79 the State share of total public library support is expected to be 13%.

As the level of government responsible for education, the State has a direct obligation for adequate financing of library service over the state. While local governments are responsible for maintaining and improving basic public library services, the State should insure a minimum level of service, equalize library services where local resources are insufficient to provide basic services, and develop statewide cooperative programs.

For these reasons, the State Library has set a minimum goal of \$1.00 per capita State Aid or an average annual increase of \$.10 per capita for the next five years. The long-range goal is to raise the State share of public library financing to 25%, incorporating minimum support requirements and an equalization formula based on county ability to pay.

(2) Legislation

In the past each county library system was established by an enabling act passed by the South Carolina General Assembly as local legislation. Each act authorized library service, provided for a governing board, and spelled out the responsibilities of the board and the means of library funding. With final implementation of county home rule scheduled for January 1, 1980, the future status of these local acts was uncertain.

During the 1978 session of the General Assembly, the Public Library Directors drafted and obtained passage of statewide public library legislation intended "to clarify the status of county public libraries under the 'home rule legislation', to define the relationship between county government and county library systems, and to insure the continued operation and support of such libraries on a uniform basis." Although

weakened by amendments, the act mandates the provision of public library service in each county. Libraries now face the task of interpreting this act to county councils and securing enactment of county ordinances to implement it. A model library ordinance will be developed to provide guidance for library boards and county councils.

(3) Personnel

While expenditures for salaries account for more than two-thirds of most library budgets, inadequate financial support still limits the number of professionally trained librarians employed in the state's public libraries. Due in part to recruiting and scholarship programs of the State Library, partly to better funding in the larger systems, and partly to a larger supply of trained librarians, the number of libraries headed by a professional librarian and the number of library school graduates employed has increased steadily in past years.

	1948	1958	1968	1978
No. library systems	55	53	45	39
No. libraries headed by professional librarians	15 (27%)	18 (34%)	24 (53%)	35 (90%)
No. professional positions	34	46	67	146

Nevertheless, South Carolina public libraries do not measure well by national standards. Both the American Library Association standards and the "Indicators of Need" of the National Inventory of Library Needs specify that for every 6,000 population served there should be one professional staff member. This standard could require 431 professionals, compared to the 146 professionals and 29 pre-professionals currently employed. The interim goal will be to add another 50 professionals, matched by an equal number of support staff, within five years.

As well as increasing numbers, upgrading the capability of personnel to perform efficiently and effectively is important for South Carolina libraries. Continuing education opportunities, at all levels, must be made available as often as possible. A continuing program of workshops, institutes, and training sessions must be carried out in-state, and out-of-state opportunities should be utilized for professional staff and trustees.

(4) Library Materials

South Carolina public libraries own only 1.39 books per capita, 1,736,926 books short of the state goal of two books per capita and 4,327,442 short of the national standard of three books per capita. Eight county libraries own less than one book per capita. Statewide

statistics on periodicals, newspapers, films, recordings, and other media are incomplete. But a sampling of representative collections indicates libraries are equally short in these categories.

While libraries still strive to meet the interim goal of two books per capita and basic collections of media, the achievement of national standards in the foreseeable future seems unrealistic. Therefore, it is imperative that the State Library's interlibrary loan collection be expanded and that intertype library networks be strengthened.

INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARIES

Prior to passage of Title IV-A of the Library Services and Construction Act in 1966, only four State institutions had established programs of library service for their residents. One psychiatric institute maintained a professional library for its staff. With the federal mandate and LSCA funds, the South Carolina State Library began its campaign for the development and support of institutional libraries in 1968. A consultant was assigned, first as a part-time and now on a full-time basis, to work with developing institutional service. The decision was made that grants would be made on an incentive basis, with institutions required to meet certain minimums of staffing, space, and funding in order to participate.

Nine institutions responded in the first year. Librarians were hired, space found or created, collections developed, equipment and furnishings purchased. Incentive grants of \$33,507 from the State Library were matched by institutional support for libraries amounting to \$69,395. From 1968 to 1978, institutional libraries have received more than \$375,000 in LSCA grants. There are now libraries in twenty-eight State supported residential institutions. In 1978 local institutional funding exceeded \$35,000 for materials, \$242,000 for salaries, plus grants from other federal programs such as ESEA and LEAA.

The twenty-eight institutional libraries are staffed by eight graduate librarians, nine school and pre-professional librarians, and fourteen library assistants. These libraries serve approximately 7,000 adult prisoners, 600 young people in Youth Services schools, 3,400 mentally retarded of all ages, 3,400 persons in mental health institutions, 650 blind or deaf and/or physically handicapped persons, 500 persons who are treated annually for respiratory disorders, 200 children from broken homes or poverty stricken families, the 100 plus children who need long term care each year in a convalescent center, and approximately 1,300 persons who are treated each year for drug and alcohol abuse. The libraries also service institutional staff members in their search for professional materials, students from nearby schools and colleges working in the area of health care, psychology and sociology, and in some cases the families of residents.

While institutional library service has improved vastly over the past decade, not one institutional library in the State of South Carolina is able to meet national library standards for its type of institution. Library standards which are part of school, hospital, or correctional standards are also largely unmet. For example, the 1975 American Correctional Association - American Library Association Library Standards for Juvenile Correctional Institutions recommends that for institutions having a population of from 200-500 residents, the library should be staffed by one professional librarian, one assistant librarian, one library technician and one library clerk. Each of the three Youth Services school libraries has one librarian, and only limited part-time assistance. The 1966 Manual of Correctional Standards for adult correctional institutions recommended that an annual materials budget should cover the cost of one book per inmate. In 1977 the average cost of hardcover fiction and general non-fiction ranged from \$10 to \$25. The South Carolina Department of Corrections budgeted \$1 per inmate for books in FY 78. According to the 1967 Standards for Library - Media Centers in Schools for the Deaf it is recommended that in schools having over 250 students, the minimum collection should include 10,000 - 15,000 books. The South Carolina School for the Deaf has a present enrollment of 475 students, and a library collection of 7,071 books. (Statistical data for S.C. institutional libraries may be found in Appendix A, Exhibit 3.)

These examples illustrate the ordinary problems which institutional libraries share with other kinds of libraries:

- (1) Insufficient or inadequately trained personnel. Not even the best-supported S.C. institutional library is adequately staffed.
- (2) Materials collections inadequate in both quantity and quality. The requirements for both recreation and rehabilitation, and the fact that the institutional resident is isolated and has no alternative service available, magnifies the poor quality and small quantity to print and non-print resources.
- (3) Inadequate or indefinite budgets. Not only is the level of funding for institutional libraries low, it is uncertain, hidden in appropriations for recreation, or education, or contingency. No institutional library has a line item in the institutional budget. The ingenuity or persuasiveness of the librarian often determines the level of expenditures.

Beyond these common problems, institutional libraries have a unique difficulty which underlies the others.

- (4) Non-recognition or non-support by institutional administrators. All too often institutional administrators fail to recognize the potential for education and rehabilitation offered by libraries. At best they are regarded as recreational facilities. Generally they are given a low priority in institutional planning as well as budgeting. In addition, a climate of suspicion or a custody-conscious philosophy on the part of administrators or security personnel often make it difficult for residents to use what library service is available.

All of these factors contribute to present difficulties in providing library service for institutional residents. In the future institutions and their libraries must also cope with reorganization and redirection resulting from changing legal mandates as well as changes in rehabilitation philosophy and therapeutic techniques. The mainstreaming of the handicapped and retarded combined with the decentralization of correctional and mental health institutions will drastically change the nature of resident populations in central facilities. The nature and extent of library services required by residents can be expected to alter markedly in the coming decade. Institutional librarians are reexamining collections and programs in preparation for the transition. LSCA programs will also change to meet changing needs.

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

South Carolina has forty-three institutions of higher education, including two general purpose universities, a medical university, twenty-six senior colleges, three four-year university branches, five junior colleges, and six two-year regional campuses of the university system. Twenty-five are private colleges, and eighteen are publicly supported institutions. Together they serve an enrollment of about 109,975.

A 1976 study of academic libraries done for the Commission on Higher Education,¹ found that South Carolina higher education institutions generally have good physical facilities for libraries. 72% of the senior college libraries merited an A (adequate) by ACRL standards. But in the essential areas of resources and personnel, South Carolina institutions do not fare as well. When the holdings of twenty-eight universities and colleges were rated by ACRL standards, 50% received a grade of D or below, and only 25% received a grade of either A or B. In 1976-77, all academic libraries held a total of 5,471,701 volumes. By comparison, UNC-Chapel Hill and Duke reported holdings numbering 6,342,711 volumes; 871,000 volumes more than the total reported by all academic libraries in South Carolina.

In the area of personnel, when twenty-seven public and private colleges were recently surveyed, almost 35% received A ratings on staff size by ACRL standards; another third received either B or C ratings; but fully 33.3% of the colleges reporting received a rating of D or lower. In 1976-1977, 109,975 students were enrolled in institutions of higher learning in the state, and 218.6 professional librarians were employed to serve them. This yields a ratio of one librarian to 502.2 students.

¹Resources of South Carolina Libraries. Commission on Higher Education, 1976.

Collections and staffing are reflections of funding. In 1976-77, academic libraries in South Carolina reported a total income of \$12,042,408. Of this amount, 47% was expended for salaries and wages and 43% for books and materials. The expenditures of individual libraries varied greatly (see Appendix A. Exhibit 4), but in each category per student expenditures are below national averages. All academic libraries need increased financial support just to maintain their present strength in the current period of escalating inflation.

Of twenty recommendations resulting from the Commission on Higher Education's survey, nine advocated some form of cooperation, coordination, or resource sharing. Academic librarians preparing for the White House Conference on Library and Information Services reinforced study findings. Their foremost recommendation was that "statewide networks should be planned and implemented for (1) data bases of academic libraries' collections, including serials and non-print materials; (2) interlibrary loans; and (3) bibliographic control and access to resources and information." Financial support for such networks is their priority request to the State.

SCHOOL LIBRARY MEDIA CENTERS

South Carolina supports 1,086 public schools with an enrollment of more than 640,000 students. Some 52,000 other children attend 350 private schools. All of the public schools have library media centers; approximately one-half of the private schools have media centers. There were 1,187 public school media specialists in 1977; 799 serving in 793 elementary schools and 388 in 293 secondary schools. No statistics are available on private school librarians.

Presently there are 5,588,987 volumes in the public elementary schools and 2,599,870 volumes in the secondary schools. Secondary schools reported having 10.64 books per student and elementary schools 14.65 books per pupil. National standards set by the American Library Association call for twenty books per student. Expenditures for library materials in the secondary schools averaged \$4.12 per pupil in the past year. Figures for elementary expenditures are not available since they are included with instructional materials.

Media specialists examining South Carolina's school library media services in preparation for the Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services (1979) have identified four areas of critical concern.

(1) Standards

School library media centers are evaluated according to guidelines issued by the State Department of Education, Defined Minimum Program for South Carolina School Districts, 1977. These accreditation standards are vague, inadequate, and set too low to meet the needs of students. They are substantially lower than the minimum standards set by either the American Library Association or the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges. School library media specialists were not involved in developing the current standards. Standards do not specify the services to be offered by the media center.

South Carolina is still using 1948 guidelines for determining minimum space requirements for school media centers, as stated in the South Carolina Facilities Planning and Construction Guide. These guidelines do not reflect the modern media center concept or the expanded services offered by the modern media center. Less than one percent of South Carolina schools meet ALA space standards (seating for 15-30% of the school enrollment at 40 square feet per student).

(2) Staffing

Fifteen school media centers are staffed by media specialists not meeting the minimum certification requirements as set by the State Department of Education. Some media specialists divide their time among two or more media centers. Only fifteen of the ninety-two public school districts provide district media supervisors to help plan and coordinate a program of service.

At the state level, the number of library consultants has actually decreased. In 1972 there were four consultants including one audio-visual specialist. Now there are only two consultants and no audio-visual specialist. The consultants' role is minimal. They have little input into the development of state policies and standards, instructional planning, or funding for media centers. They are not a part of the Curriculum Section of the State Department of Education and do not administer federal funds allocated for school libraries.

(3) Resources and Funding

Media center holdings average only 14.65 books per elementary student and 10.65 books per secondary student compared to national standards of 20 books per student. Many South Carolina school media centers have books and audio-visual collections which are outdated and worn and which should be replaced to meet the needs of students. In order to maintain accreditation for these schools, school administrators often discourage the removal and replacement of these books and materials with other valid learning tools. There are no state accreditation standards for audio-visual materials and no statistics on A-V collections in media centers.

The 1977 guidelines for funding school library media centers are inadequate. These standards do not include funding to provide library services to public kindergartens. Funding for elementary and middle school centers is not separately stated but grouped with funds for instructional supplies and materials such as supplementary reading materials and other instructional media. The school principal designates the allocation for the media center, and the center may or may not receive funds.

Minimum standards for funding the high school media centers fall below other accepted standards, as shown by the following comparison:

SCHOOL MEDIA CENTER STANDARDS

Funding

	South Carolina	Southern Association
Elementary	\$7.00 for each pupil for instructional materials	\$10.00 for each pupil for instructional materials
Secondary		
For enrollment: up to 500	\$2.00 for each pupil not less than \$400.00	\$2.50 for each pupil
500-1000	\$1,000 plus \$1.75 for each pupil over 500	\$1,250.00 plus \$2.00 for each pupil over 500
1000-	\$1,875 plus \$1.75 for each pupil over 1,000	\$2,250.00 plus \$1.00 for each pupil over 1,000

(4) Awareness

School administrators, teachers, and the general public lack awareness of the role school media centers play in the teaching and learning process. This lack of awareness is demonstrated by the use of many media centers to provide release time for teachers thus limiting the services the center can provide. The exclusion of media specialists and consultants from involvement in long range planning and curriculum development is further evidence of failure to understand the library media center's potential.

TEC LEARNING RESOURCE CENTERS

In 1961, South Carolina enacted legislation to establish a statewide technical training system designed to stimulate the industrial expansion of South Carolina and to provide specialized training for its citizens. In 1972 the TEC law was rewritten to create the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education, to provide for the expansion of programs within the technical education system, and to create additional low cost accessible educational opportunities.

Sixteen technical institutions have been established to serve the needs of the state's people, industry, and business. All institutions have been accredited or have applied for accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. With its open door admission policy, TEC attempts to respond to the needs of each student at his level of ability and development. Over 35,000 students are enrolled in degree and diploma programs in vocational, technical, medical, business, and management fields. An additional 25,000 are enrolled in developmental, continuing education, and community service programs. 3,000 students are involved in college transfer programs.

There are eighteen TEC libraries (two colleges have two campuses) to support the 140 varied programs offered by the TEC system. The majority of the TEC libraries, which have adapted themselves to a multimedia approach, are now organized as Learning Resource Centers or LRC's.

In addition to standard library services, the LRC's provide services which usually are not found in traditional libraries. These include the production and processing of photographs, slides, audio tapes, transparencies, and other audio visual services. Eleven of the LRC's provide their schools and communities with educational television services through the closed circuit South Carolina Educational Television System. In addition to students and faculty, local engineers, technicians, business and industrial leaders, and other professionals have access to a wide variety of materials and services.

Each TEC LRC operates as an independent unit with the local school director or president establishing policies together with the librarian or director of learning resources. The standards of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools are followed in forming policy or adopting procedures. The TEC librarians and directors of learning resources have identified four problem areas.

(1) Funding

The TEC Learning Resource Centers are funded through federal, regional, state and local sources, with the pattern varying with different TEC institutions. The main source of federal funds is the Higher Education Act, Title II-A (Library Resources Program) for library materials and Title VI-A (Improvement of Instruction) for audio-visual equipment. In recent years, Title II-A grants, with the corresponding matching funds, have been reduced substantially.

Expenditures for library materials at TEC institutions varied in fiscal year 1977 from a low of \$18,989 to a high of \$42,526, with an average expenditure of \$30,334. Of this amount, \$15,000 per institution was allocated from state funds, with the remainder derived from federal and local funds. This state allocation of \$15,000 has remained at the same level for at least the past six years. Heavy dependence on fluctuating federal grants makes it difficult to develop collections and meet rising costs.

(2) Collection

Because of limited funds, the opportunity to build adequate library collections to support TEC's educational programs is severely limited. Although many of the collections of printed materials are of excellent quality, they are limited in size at all TEC LRC's. Although there are no quantity standards for TEC LRC's, a recent survey showed that the LRC's average thirteen volumes for each full time equivalent degree student while the two year branches of the University of South Carolina averaged seventy-five volumes per full time equivalent degree student.

(3) Staff

Staff members are inadequate for the TEC LRC's. One-half of the institutions have only one professional staff member; only one institution has as many as four.

(4) Technology

Nearly all of the TEC LRC's are able to provide modern and often sophisticated equipment to support the instructional programs. The SCETV closed circuit television system incorporated into most TEC campuses is, for example, one of the most advanced in the country. Unfortunately, new library technology is used only to a very limited extent in the daily operations of the LRC's themselves. Because of the limited size and comparatively few transactions of each individual LRC, they are not able to take advantage of such technological developments as SOLINET, automated circulation systems, computer produced catalogs and bibliographies, automated purchasing, and other data processing systems. Lack of adequate state funding prevents joint utilization of such technology.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

The Special Libraries Association (SLA) defines a special library as one maintained by an individual corporation, association, government agency or other group for the purpose of collection, organization, and dissemination of information, and devoted primarily to a special subject with provision for specialized service to a specialized clientele. According to the 1976-77 American Library Directory, there are eighty-six special libraries in South Carolina: industrial, business, professional, special collections in academic, public, and institutional libraries, governmental, military, and all organizations, both public and private, which require or provide specialized information. The greatest number of special libraries in South Carolina are clustered around the three large metropolitan areas: Charleston, Columbia, and Greenville/Spartanburg.

In the past, special libraries have tended to be somewhat isolated from other South Carolina libraries and cooperative activities. This results primarily from the fact that the special libraries are dependent units, for the most part, subject to a parent organization, agency, or business. There is no regulating agency to which these libraries report; and, at the present time, no statistics on holdings, personnel, or financial support are available. The Special Library Section of the South Carolina Library Association, which constitutes a loose confederation of special libraries, has not been an active one perhaps because of the diverse interest of the special librarians. This group is now working toward more cooperation and some sharing of resources, although policies of the parent organization frequently restrict the use and lending practices of the libraries. The State Library has attempted to establish communications with special libraries by giving them representation on the LSCA Advisory Council and on the Advisory Committee for the Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services.

Special librarians preparing for the Governor's Conference have identified the needs of special libraries, beyond the basic requirement for up-to-date information, to be training opportunities for special librarians, interlibrary cooperation, and access to networking activities. They recognize that special libraries must contribute to networking activities, and communication tools must be provided to demonstrate to other librarians that use of the special libraries collection is a feasible, economical way to obtain specialized information. However, they note that participation in federally supported cooperative programs might be difficult for some librarians who serve business or industry, because the confidentiality of the special libraries material might be threatened if federal controls are placed on the cooperative venture.

LIBRARY EDUCATION

Several South Carolina institutions of higher learning offer library education courses. Most of them have programs at the undergraduate level primarily intended to provide for the state certification requirements of school librarians (also called school media specialists). There are other programs at the graduate level which provide course work for those who want to work in public, academic, or special library situations as well as school library/media centers.

The following colleges and universities offer various programs in library science:

AT THE UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL...

- *Baptist College of Charleston. 27 semester hours (minor in library science).
- *The Citadel, Charleston. 24 semester hours (in Education Department).
- *Columbia College, Columbia. 41 semester hours (in Education Department).
- *Lander College, Greenwood. 27 semester hours.
- Presbyterian College, Clinton. 3 semester hours (introduction to the profession).
- *South Carolina State College, Orangeburg. 32 semester hours (major in library science).

*Meets state certification requirements for school media specialists.

AT THE GRADUATE LEVEL...

University of South Carolina, Columbia.

The College of Librarianship offers 128 semester hours in library and information science at the graduate level. Course work may be taken to

meet the State's certification requirements as a public or school librarian as well as specialization in academic or special library services. The College is one of 62 colleges and universities in the nation whose program is accredited by the American Library Association.

Winthrop College.

Through the Department of Reading and Library Science, Winthrop offers 40 semester hours in library science courses and a Master of Education in School Librarianship which meet the requirements of the State for school media specialist certification.

Although there are significant efforts underway, there are also unfilled needs in library education in South Carolina. Chief among these is continuing education for the professional librarian at the graduate level and for pre-professional staff at the undergraduate level. Short term workshops, institutes, and seminars are needed to help administrators and staff in all libraries keep abreast of new developments in the profession. With undergraduate institutions increasingly focusing on school media specialist certification, there is a need for basic training opportunities for pre-professionals who intend to work in other types of libraries. Carefully planned and regularly scheduled training opportunities are needed to help in the orientation of newly appointed library trustees and to enhance the competence of experienced board members. A statewide system for disseminating information, coordinating activities, and maintaining records among library education throughout the state is also desirable.

COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

Cooperation is traditional among South Carolina libraries, but in the past it has tended to be informal. Libraries within a geographical area or libraries of a certain type work together for mutual benefit. Inter-library loan is the most common form of cooperation, followed by workshops and other continuing education programs. As communications and technology improve, formal arrangements are beginning to develop.

The State Library's interlibrary loan network is the most extensive manifestation of cooperative activity. Public and institutional libraries utilize TWX or In-WATS telephone lines to draw on the State Library's collections to supplement their own resources. This network is reinforced by an informal but effective working agreement between the State Library and the University of South Carolina which makes the University's resources available for loan through the network. Other types of libraries may participate in this system through referral by the local public library, by mutual lending agreements, or by ALA interlibrary loan procedures.

Other examples of cooperation include the Charleston Consortium of Higher Education's Library Committee, by which five institutions have

extended library privileges to the faculty and students of each. The Greenville Area Reference Resource Center serving seven counties and the Florence Area Reference Resource Center serving eight counties were developed by the State Library under ISCA Title III. They strengthen reference services in the area by collection development and staff training at the local level and by making the center library's reference collection accessible to all adults in the area. Participation by the Medical University of South Carolina and the USC School of Medicine in the Southeastern Regional Medical Library Program makes possible inter-library loans to S.C. libraries for health professionals. The libraries of South Carolina State College, the University of South Carolina, the USC School of Medicine, and the Medical College of Georgia have joined forces to contract for computerized reference service from the Bibliographic Retrieval Services.

In recent years South Carolina libraries have become concerned about developing access to local resources. The State Library made one of the early steps toward providing access to holdings when it microfilmed the catalogs of the State Library, USC, and Clemson University and exchanged microfilmed editions among the three. Since then the State Library has placed microfilm copies of its own catalog, supplemented or revised annually, in public and institutional libraries throughout the state. Other groups, such as the TEC libraries and the USC Regional Campuses, have cooperated in producing union lists of serials.

The future of bibliographic control, location, and loan in South Carolina appears to be with the Southeastern Library Network. Eleven S.C. libraries are now members of SOLINET, including the major state universities, the State Library, and the Richland County Public Library. Through SOLINET's data base the current and future acquisitions of these libraries may be located, but retrospective holdings can be identified only in the three major collections for which the State Library has microfilm catalogs. As SOLINET develops its potential for COM catalogs, interlibrary loan, and other functions, a statewide bibliographic data base may be feasible within the next decade.

Up to now the lack of state financial assistance for cooperative activities and the inadequacy of the ISCA Title III appropriation have prevented the development of a total statewide network incorporating all types of libraries, including school and special libraries. The value of a statewide network and data base will be examined at the 1978 Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services. If a mandate is forthcoming, the library community must explore questions of legislative authorization, funding, governance, and responsibilities.

III. THE LIBRARY PUBLIC

The official 1970 Census count for South Carolina was 2,590,516. The provisional estimates for July 1, 1976 placed the state's population total at 2,848,000¹, continuing the small but steady growth rate of recent decades. The greatest changes occurred in Dorchester, Lexington, Berkeley, and Horry Counties where population increased more than 20%. Nine other counties experienced more than 10% growth. The counties experiencing growth tend to be primarily urban and suburban in character, while the predominantly rural counties showed little or no increase in population.

As was stated in the 1972 State Program, "South Carolina is steadily changing from a predominantly rural, agriculturally oriented state to one with a mixed economy and a significant urban element. South Carolina's people will increasingly be concentrated in four or five growth areas centered around the population centers of Columbia, Charleston, and Spartanburg-Greenville, Charlotte, North Carolina, and Augusta, Georgia." Population density is 85.7 per square mile, compared to a national average of 60.3 per square mile. At the time of the 1970 Census, the state's population was 47.6% urban and 52.4% rural.

Educational attainment is a significant factor in an analysis of library needs. Although there has been a general upgrading of the level of education in recent years, South Carolina still ranks below national levels by most standards of measurement.

In 1970, the median number of school years completed by South Carolina residents twenty-five years old or older was 10.5 -- up from 8.7 in 1960 -- but well below the national median of 12.2. For white residents the median was 11.4, for Blacks 7.7.

37.8% of South Carolinians had completed four years of high school in 1970 compared to 55.2% of the national population. 8.9% had completed four years of college compared to 11% nationally. 12.1% of the adult population over twenty-five had completed only four years of school or less. Of this number, 33,786 adults -- 13,598 white and 20,188 Black -- had never been to school.

In 1977-78 more than 640,000 children were enrolled in 1086 public schools and kindergartens while 52,000 children attended 350 private schools. Twenty-five private colleges and eighteen publicly supported institutions enrolled some 87,000 students. Another 124,000 were enrolled in technical and vocational programs offered by the sixteen Technical Education Colleges or in the Comprehensive Manpower Program.

According to the 1970 U.S. Census of Population, South Carolina's population is composed of 1,794,430 whites, 789,041 Blacks, and 2,235 categorized as "all other." This represents a 15.7% increase in white population and a decline of 4.9% in the Black population since 1960. Since 1880 the ratio of black to white population has declined steadily, due in large part to the outward migration of Blacks seeking greater economic and educational opportunities. Net out-migration of Blacks decreased in the 1960's however. Demographers anticipate that Black population will increase slightly in the 1970's.

¹South Carolina Statistical Abstract, 1977, S. C. Division of Research and Statistical Services, p. 12.

Characteristics of South Carolina's Population*

	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Population</u>
Total population	2,590,516	100%
Persons under 18	955,163	36.8%
Persons 65 and over	190,960	7.37%
Non-white population	796,086	30.73%
Foreign born population	14,364	.55%
Institutionalized population	17,250 (est.)	.67%
Blind and physically handicapped	95,849 (est.)	3.71%

Educational Characteristics

Total school enrollment	653,146	25.21%
Total college enrollment	87,520	3.37%
Technical Education College enrollment (headcount)	124,947	4.82%
Persons 25 or over	1,283,837	49.55%
With grade school or less education	488,627	18.86%
Attended high school	573,999	22.15%
Attended college	221,211	8.53%

Economic Characteristics

Persons 14 and older	1,802,807	69.59%
Persons in labor force	1,356,900	52.38%
Unemployed workers	56,900	4.2% of labor force
Number families	628,689	
Number families below poverty level	119,308	19% of families
Number persons below poverty level	595,037	22.97%

*Sources: 1970 Census of Population
South Carolina Statistical Abstract, 1977
S.C. Department of Education
S.C. Employment Security Commission

The 2.5 million residents of South Carolina have a variety of needs for library services. Access to information and ideas is important to all, whether adult or child, businessman or student, government worker or unemployed. Within the population there are large numbers of individuals who can and do use libraries for information, education, research, cultural, and recreational purposes. But there are other groups and individuals who are prevented from using library services as they are traditionally delivered because of such things as architectural barriers, low income, lack of transportation, or educational limitations. These individuals have the same informational needs as the general population but need help in overcoming the physical, geographical, economic, or ethnic barriers that deny them the knowledge, pleasure, and experiences available through a library.

The ultimate goal of the South Carolina Library Program is to provide adequate library service for all and the basic approach is to strengthen the resources and services of public and institutional libraries across the state. But the State Library has identified five "special" groups of users who require special services or special delivery systems to assure that they have equal opportunity of access to the resources available to other South Carolinians.

THE DISADVANTAGED

The low-income and the unemployed are often without financial means to enable them to seek out new or different employment opportunities, to participate in recreational programs, or to pay for educational or vocational training. Moreover, low income is frequently the manifestation of more fundamental handicaps such as inadequate education and a fatalism bred by repeated failure to break out of the poverty cycle. People who have been trapped in the poverty culture all their lives are not only convinced of the impossibility of escape, but also fail to perceive their problems as information needs. When they do realize that information is required to resolve a problem, they do not seek it from an institution such as a library, which is associated in their minds with a negative image of authority.¹

Concentrations of economically disadvantaged are scattered throughout South Carolina with pockets in even the most affluent counties. In 1976, South Carolina's total personal income was \$14,662,000,000 or \$5,147 per capita - 80% of the national average. The 1970 Census indicated that 595,037 persons, 22.9% of South Carolina's population were living in poverty. (See Appendix A, Exhibit 5.) Of 628,689 families, 119,308 or 19% had incomes below the poverty level. (See Appendix A, Exhibit 6.)

¹Linking Information Needs, Massachusetts Long Range Program for Library Development, 1977, p. 41.

The above statements are based upon 1970 census figures. There are, however, some current indices of poverty:

1. The South Carolina Department of Social Services lists the average number of public assistance cases under Aid to Families with Dependent Children in 1978 as 48,725. This figure includes 141,725 people of which 102,419 are children under 21 years of age.
2. The State Department of Education lists 133,910 educationally and economically deprived children in grades kindergarten through twelve who were served by Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act during 1977-78 school year.
3. The South Carolina Employment Security Commission estimates that unemployment for May 1978 was 4.2% or 56,900 workers in the civilian work force of 1,356,900.

THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

The Library of Congress' National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped uses 3.7% of each state's population as the number of persons likely to be eligible for library services to the blind and physically handicapped. With South Carolina's population this could mean that at least 95,849 are eligible for such services. These persons are scattered throughout the state. Some 5,000 persons in South Carolina are registered as users of the State Library, Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

Because most individuals in this group are unable to use materials in traditional formats or need special equipment in order to use conventional materials, this special service is more expensive than traditional library service to non-handicapped persons. The Library of Congress provides the essential book resources on disc, tape, or braille. But additional State or Federal funds are needed to permit increased diversification of materials and equipment and the larger number of staff members needed to serve the specialized needs of the handicapped.

Only a fraction of the potential library users in this group have been identified. There is a great need to develop effective means of informing qualified persons of the services available to them. During 1978, the State Library is cooperating with NLSBPH to conduct a pilot project of radio and television publicity directed to the blind and physically handicapped or their families.

Regulations issued in 1977 to implement the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 have focused attention on the need to make library facilities and services accessible to the physically handicapped. Section 504 provides that "no otherwise qualified handicapped individual...shall, solely by reason of his handicap, be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance."

Library buildings constructed with LSCA aid during the past decade were planned to meet the needs of the handicapped, but a survey of South Carolina public libraries shows that a majority of branch libraries as well as most older headquarters facilities require some modifications. Again, State or Federal funds are needed to make community libraries accessible to the handicapped.

PERSONS WITH LIMITED ENGLISH SPEAKING ABILITY

After the Education Amendments of 1974 established service to persons of limited English-speaking ability as a new priority for LSCA, the State Library attempted to locate potential target populations and to assess the feasibility of various methods of providing service.

The 1970 census found that South Carolina had 14,364 foreign born residents - 0.55% of the population. Addition of 34,436 persons of foreign or mixed parentage and some 700 Vietnamese who came to the state after the census increased the maximum potential target to only 1.9% of the state's total population. These individuals were scattered throughout the 46 counties; and only Charleston, Greenville, Richland, Beaufort and Spartanburg counties were found to have identifiable foreign-language groups. Pilot projects conducted in these counties found the target groups to be even smaller than anticipated. Most foreign born individuals in South Carolina are bilingual except for small transient groups of student families, military dependents, or migrant workers.

THE ELDERLY

According to the 1970 Census, 190,960 South Carolinians — 7.4% of the total population — are 65 years of age or older. The S.C. Commission on Aging reports that the number has increased an estimated 22.8% since 1970, making a total of more than 235,000 older South Carolinians. The present declining death and birth rates will cause the older population to continue to increase significantly.

More than 35% of the elderly in South Carolina have incomes below the poverty level. Reports from the S. C. Employment Security Commission indicate less than 1% of the state's total labor force was made up of persons aged 65 and over in 1977. However, the 29,140 employed represented 12% of their age group. The majority of older South Carolinians live in a family setting, but five percent (approximately 17,000 older people) live in institutions or with non-relatives.

Although older citizens do not fit any stereotypical image, many do have special problems caused by physical conditions, lower educational attainment, decreased mobility, or economic restraints. Yet the older person's needs for information and recreation remain. Libraries should experiment with new materials and services as well as make continued use of traditional library materials and services. They must use innovative techniques and programs to reach the aged who can no longer be served effectively as part of integrated adult services.

THE INSTITUTIONALIZED

Almost 18,000 South Carolinians are confined in state-supported residential institutions — adult or juvenile prisoners, the mentally ill and mentally retarded, the physically handicapped, blind and deaf students — all those who for whatever reason require special care, education and treatment in an institutional setting. However they came to be in an institution, all are restricted in their activities as a result. They confront barriers which frustrate or negate their attempts to meet their informational needs.

Because it is the only library available to residents, the institutional library must serve as school, public, and special library to its clientele. The library may be the only place where residents may feel free of restraint, a sort of "neutral ground", where they have perhaps the last freedom left to them — the right to read a book of their choice, to listen to a favorite recording, to maintain some contact with the world outside.

However, the primary function of any institutional library is to support the institution's total program of rehabilitation and therapy. Education and recreation are significant therapeutic and rehabilitative activities. In the provision of materials and guidance in their use, institutional libraries and librarians contribute to the individual's welfare within the framework of the institution's program.

IV. CRITERIA, PRIORITIES, AND PROCEDURES

A. Title I. Library Services

1. Adequacy of State Library Services

Adequacy of services at the State level will be measured primarily by:

American Association of State Libraries.
Standards Revision Committee.
Standards for library functions at State level.
Revision of the 1963 ed. Adopted by the membership
at the Annual Meeting, June 22, 1969. Chicago,
American Library Association, 1970.

These criteria will be supplemented by pertinent sections
of:

South Carolina Library Association. Public Library
Section.
Standards for South Carolina Public Libraries
(rev. ed.). (The Section), 1975.

2. Adequacy of Public Library Services

The basic criteria used for determining adequacy of public
library services are the standards as promulgated in Minimum
Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966 (cited below).
According to these standards, all public library services are
considered inadequate. When adopted, new standards currently
being developed by the Public Library Association will replace
or supplement the Minimum Standards.

Public Library Association. Standards Committee.
Minimum standards for public library systems, 1966.
Prepared by the Standards Committee and subcommittees
of the Public Library Association, American Library
Association. Adopted July 13, 1966, by the members
of the Public Library Association. Chicago, American
Library Association, 1967.

For measurement of specific aspects of service, these
standards will be supplemented by:

"Indicators of Needs by Public Libraries, 1975."
National Inventory of Library Needs, 1975.
National Commission on Libraries and Information
Science, 1977, p. 40. (see Appendix A, Exhibit 7)

When appropriate, the following standards will also be used:

American Library Association. Audio-Visual Committee.
Guidelines for audiovisual materials and services
for public libraries. Chicago, American Library
Association, 1970.

Public Library Association. Standards Committee.
Interim standards for small public libraries.
Prepared by the Subcommittee on Standards for Small
Libraries. Chicago, American Library Association,
1962.

Public Library Association. Standards Committee.
Standards for children's service in public libraries.
Prepared by the Subcommittee on Standards for Children's
Service, Public Library Association. Chicago, American
Library Association, 1964.

Public Library Association. Standards Committee.
Standards of quality for bookmobile service.
Prepared by the Subcommittee on Standards of
quality for bookmobile service. Public Library
Association, Chicago, American Library Association,
1963.

Public Library Association. Standards Committee.
Young Adult Services in the Public Library. Prepared
by the Committee on Standards for Work with Young
Adults in Public Libraries. Public Library Associ-
ation, American Library Association, 1960. (Currently
under revision.)

South Carolina Library Association. Public Library
Section.
Standards for South Carolina Public Libraries (rev.
ed.) 1969.

3. Adequacy of Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped

When adopted, the Standards of Service for the LC Network of Libraries for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, presently being developed by the ASCLA Committee to Review Standards for Library Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped, will be used as a measure of the adequacy of service. Until that time, the State Library will continue to use the Guidelines for Regional Libraries for the Blind and Physically Handicapped issued by the Library of Congress/Division for the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped in January 1977.

It will also be guided by regulations for the implementation of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (PL 93-112) and the Education for Handicapped Children Act of 1975 (PL 94-142).

4. Adequacy of State Institutional Library Services

Eligible for service are the inmates, patients, or residents of penal institutions, reformatories, residential training schools, orphanages or general or special institutions or hospitals operated or substantially supported by the State and/or students in residential schools for the physically handicapped (including mentally retarded, hard of hearing, deaf, speech impaired, visually handicapped, seriously emotionally disturbed, crippled, or other health-impaired persons who by reason thereof require special education) operated or substantially supported by the State.

Criteria for determining adequacy of services to specific groups will be state or national standards as follows:

Accreditation Council for Facilities for the Mentally Retarded. Standards for residential facilities for the mentally retarded. Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals. Adopted May 5, 1971.

American Correctional Association.
Manual of correctional standards. Association of Hospital and Institutional Libraries. Library Services. (New York, 1966)

Association of Hospital and Institutional Libraries.
Hospital Library Standards Committee. Standards for library services in health care institutions. Chicago, American Library Association, 1970.

South Carolina State Department of Education.
Defined minimum programs for South Carolina school districts. (The Department) 1977.

The Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies' Committee to Develop Standards for Libraries for the Mentally Retarded, Committee on Standards for Library Services for the Deaf, and the Committee on Standards for Library Services for Patients are presently working on new or revised guidelines. When completed these will be adopted for use with South Carolina institutions.

5. Determination of Urban and Rural Areas with High Concentrations of Low-Income Families.

"Disadvantaged persons" means persons who have educational, socioeconomic, cultural, or other disadvantages that prevent them from receiving the benefits of library services designed for persons without such disadvantages and who for that reason require specially designed library services. The term includes persons whose needs for such special services result from poverty, neglect, delinquency, or cultural or linguistic isolation from the community at large, but does not include physically or other handicapped persons unless such persons also suffer from the disadvantages described in this paragraph.

Characteristics of disadvantaged persons may include the following:

- ...Persons with poor educational background.
- ...Persons who are receiving less than poverty level incomes.
- ...Persons from areas characterized by excessive unemployment.
- ...Persons from areas characterized by excessive low income rates.
- ...Members of ethnic minority groups which have been discriminated against.
- ...Persons who have been isolated from cultural, educational and/or employment opportunities.
- ...Persons who, due to a combination of environmental, cultural, and historical factors, lack motivation for taking advantage of available library services.
- ...Persons who are dependent upon social services to meet their basic needs.

Counties having high concentrations of persons with poverty level incomes, as determined by the Division of Research and Statistical Services of the S. C. State Budget and Control Board, shall be considered as qualifying under this program. Priorities for grants shall be:

- a. Projects to serve the urban and rural disadvantaged in those counties where the percentage of families with income below the poverty level exceeds 25% of the total number of families in the county and/or where the number of individuals with income below the poverty level exceeds 20,000. Among these counties, highest priority shall be given to those having the least ability to provide basic library services.
 - b. Projects which will result in the general improvement of a library system to bring it up to a minimum level of service prerequisite to special programs for the disadvantaged.
 - c. Innovative projects which will demonstrate services not generally available in South Carolina or provide a new approach to service.
 - d. Projects to serve the urban or rural disadvantaged in those counties where the percentage of families with incomes below the poverty level is less than 25% of the total number of families in the county.
6. Determination of Areas with High Concentration of Persons with Limited English-speaking Ability.

Persons with limited English speaking ability include individuals who were not born in the United States or whose native language is a language other than English, and individuals who come from environments where a language other than English is dominant as further defined by the U.S. Commissioner of Education, and who by reasons thereof have difficulty speaking and understanding instructions in the English language.

Areas of South Carolina which shall be considered as qualifying under this program are:

- a. The three metropolitan counties - Charleston, Greenville, and Richland - which have the largest numbers of limited English-speaking individuals.
- b. Other counties which may be subsequently identified as having significant numbers of individuals having the characteristics described above and a demonstrated need for special library services.

Priorities for grants shall be:

- a. Projects which potentially meet the needs of both the concentrated and scattered population who have limited English speaking ability.
- b. Projects which serve one of the major metropolitan areas having concentrations of non-English speaking persons.
- c. Projects which meet identified needs of the non-English speaking population in counties having smaller non-English speaking populations.

7. Determination of Eligibility for Agency Participation

The following agencies will be eligible for participation in Title I programs:

- a. Legally established county and regional library systems which qualify for participation in the State Aid program, meet the maintenance of effort requirement for local support, are in compliance with all previous LSCA requirements, and meet the criteria of need, target population, or service specified in individual project regulations.
- b. Libraries of eligible state supported institutions which meet the prerequisites of personnel, space, and financial support, which meet the maintenance of effort requirement for total budget and book budget, which are in compliance with reporting regulations, and which submit approvable applications on schedule based on an analysis of library needs and a description of proposed plans. Size of institutional population and average length of residence will be considered in determining priorities and establishing the amount of grants.

8. Procedures for Application and Approval of Projects

- a. The State Library will announce proposed projects at the beginning of each fiscal year upon completion of the Annual Program. Formal notice of projects and potential grants will be sent to all eligible libraries immediately following OLLR approval of the Annual Program and Notification of Grant Award.
- b. Applications must be submitted on forms provided by the State Library. Applications and supporting documents must be submitted by the announced deadline in order to be considered. Exceptions will be made only by prior approval and on the basis of strong extenuating circumstances.
- c. Applications will be reviewed by the Field Service Librarians or Institutional Consultant to establish eligibility and compliance with regulations. Decisions will be made by the Program Officer for the project in conjunction with the State Librarian and Deputy Librarian.
- d. The criteria for selection of projects will be:
 1. Proved need with a strong indication of inadequacy of present service.
 2. Importance of the project to the area, to the state, and its relation to the State Long-Range Plan.
 3. Significance of the project to statewide library development.
 4. A clear statement of objectives of the project.
 5. Careful planning of the project.
 6. A clear plan of action.
 7. A sound budget.
 8. The number of persons served and potential benefit to target groups.
 9. Amount of LSCA funding previously received by applicant in comparison with other library systems.
 10. Previous success of the applicant in carrying out other federal projects.

11. The value of the project as a demonstration to be reproduced by other libraries.
 12. The relationship of the project to other library development projects and other State and Federal programs.
 13. Evidence of local financial commitment to the project and the ability of the local library or libraries to maintain the project after federal funds have been exhausted.
 14. The innovative character of the project.
 15. Plans for evaluation of the project and for disseminating information about the project and the results of the evaluation.
- e. Announcements of grant awards will be made promptly following review of applications.

9. Evaluation

Evaluation of programs and projects will be continuous, providing the basis for annual revisions. At the state level, a member of the State Library staff will be assigned responsibility for monitoring activities associated with each goal and for supervising local projects related to it. Department heads will have primary responsibility for evaluation of internal programs and Field Service Librarians and Consultants for local projects. Evaluation of projects will be carried on by means of:

- a. Preliminary discussions concerning proposed projects with local library boards or institutional administrators, with library directors and supervisory personnel, and with any other agencies or community representatives concerned with the project.
- b. On-site visits to the project before programs are initiated, at least once a quarter during the program operation, or prior to acting upon requests for revision of projects or renewal of grants.
- c. Analysis of written proposals, reports, budgets, audits, or other documents submitted in connection with the project to insure that the project continues to meet the original criteria for selection.
- d. Comparative analysis of related projects to measure effectiveness in terms of time, cost and performance.

Local libraries will be required to supervise, evaluate, and report on projects in such a way as to:

- a. Identify the degree of effectiveness with which project goals and objectives have been and are being met.
- b. Assess staff effectiveness in working with the community that is served by the project.
- c. Identify the effectiveness of the dissemination of information concerning the project.
- d. Determine program factors which should be retained, revised, augmented, or eliminated.
- e. Identify and assess the impact of the project on the library's total program of service.
- f. Examine the effects of the library's communication and coordination with other community agencies.

State Library staff members responsible for monitoring and evaluation will report on all activities to the appropriate department head and the State Librarian by means of written field trip reports, monthly reports, and annual project reports and by conferences as needed. Reporting, evaluation, and revision activities are coordinated by the Deputy Librarian.

B. Title II. Construction

1. Criteria for determining adequacy of library buildings

New or renovated public library buildings qualifying for construction grants must meet the following space and access requirements:

Public Library Association.

"Guidelines for determining minimum space requirements." Interim Standards for small public libraries: Prepared by the Subcommittee on Standards for Small Libraries. Chicago. American Library Association, 1962.

American Standards Association.

American standard specifications for making buildings and facilities accessible to, and usable by, the physically handicapped. Approved October 31, 1961. (Adopted as S.C. Acts 1973. No. 174 by the South Carolina General Assembly, May 1963)

Regulations. Section 504. Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-112). Federal Register, May 4, 1977, pp. 22676-22702.

2. Criteria for participation in grant funding:

To participate in funds under Title II, the public library must be legally established and meet requirements for State Aid and for participation in grants-in-aid from Federal funds administered by the library.

Construction projects will be approved only for those libraries which are without library facilities necessary to develop library services. This fact will be substantiated by an on-the-spot survey of existing facilities and a review of the service provided by the system made by a staff member of the State Library. Existing facilities will be measured against recommended standards for public library housing as exemplified in Wheeler - The Small Library Building and in the Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries and in Wheeler and Goldhor - Practical Administration of Public Libraries.

3. Compliance with State and Federal legislation:

Any library construction project approved for an LSCA grant must follow the procedures and meet the requirements of the following legislation and any other subsequently enacted legislation affecting LSCA construction projects:

- a. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) and all requirements imposed by or pursuant to the Regulations of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (45 CFR Part 80) issued pursuant to that title.
- b. National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (P.L. 91-190)
- c. National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665)
- d. Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-646)
- e. Section 504. Rehabilitation Act of 1973

4. Applications and procedures:

Any library construction project approved for an LSCA grant must follow the procedures and meet the requirements of the following:

- a. A formal intent to apply for Federal funds must be filed with the regional and State clearinghouses. The Grants and Contract Review procedures must be followed.
- b. The application must be reviewed by the appropriate regional and State clearinghouses.

- c. Building must be designed to meet the requirements of accessibility to and usability by the physically handicapped.
- d. The applicant must agree to maintain an official inventory list of equipment and furnishings. A copy of this list must be filed with the State Library to be maintained as a part of the permanent inventory record.
- e. Display of signs. The sites of all construction projects shall display a sign stating that Federal funds under the Library Services and Construction Act are being used for such construction. When specifications call for a plaque in the completed building indicating the date of completion and source of funds, funds under the Act shall be noted.
- f. The applicant will follow additional regulations governing selection of architect, building program, design of building, bidding procedure, and contract award as detailed in the Applicant's Guide issued by the State Library.

5. Priorities for grant awards:

The criteria to be applied in establishing a priority among applicants are as follows:

- a. The headquarters building of a county library which has been designated to be developed into an area resource center.
- b. A county library headquarters building in a regional system serving 100,000 and over, which provides housing for the regional headquarters office.
- c. County library headquarters building in counties serving populations of from 20,000 to 100,000 or over.
- d. Renovation of an existing county or regional headquarters library building to make it accessible to the physically handicapped as required in Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.
- e. Branch library buildings serving a population area of 5,000 or more in county or regional library systems. The plan of construction and the location of the branch must be based upon a carefully developed plan for the location and development of branches to serve the entire area of the system.

The State Library will not expend Federal funds (see State and local funds required for matching such Federal funds) for acquisition of existing buildings to be used as a public library or for construction sites which will entail the resettlement of any individual or business.

A second grant for building construction will not be made to a county library system unless no approvable projects are submitted by county libraries which have not received a previous grant.

6. Amount of grants:

ALL GRANTS CONDITIONAL UPON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

The allocation of funds for the construction projects will be as follows:

Branch libraries (permanent or temporary) serving populations of 5,000 or more in systems meeting requirements for State and Federal grants, \$25,000 or 60.51* per cent of the cost of the total project, whichever amount is the smaller.

The headquarters of county and regional library systems meeting all requirements for State and Federal grants and serving 20,000 to 30,000, \$50,000 or 60.51* per cent of the total cost of the construction project, whichever is the smaller.

The headquarters of county and regional systems serving 30,000 to 75,000 and meeting State and Federal requirements for grants, \$75,000 or 60.51* per cent of the total cost of the project, whichever is the smaller.

The headquarters of county and regional systems serving 75,000 or more and meeting State and Federal requirements for grants, \$100,000 or 60.51* per cent of the total cost of the project, whichever amount is smaller.

Renovation of headquarters buildings for compliance with Section 504, Rehabilitation Act of 1973

The amount of each grant will be determined individually on the basis of the nature and extent of the renovation required and on the other funding available. In no case shall a grant exceed 50% of the cost of renovations specifically required to assure access and usability for the handicapped.

7. Appeal of decisions:

Any library having its application for a construction grant denied may have its request reviewed by a referee appointed by the State Library. This referee will review the application carefully and make recommendations to the State Library.

*This figure represents the current ratio of Federal to State/Local funds 1978-1979 - Federal share 60.51% with matching requirements 39.49%). Figure will be adjusted as new ratios are promulgated.

C. Title III. Interlibrary Cooperation

The purpose of activities undertaken under this title is to facilitate optimum utilization of South Carolina's total library resources by means of cooperation and reciprocal activities among libraries of all types. Programs may be designed to develop a statewide network for resource sharing, to improve the individual library user's access to the services and resources of South Carolina libraries, or to insure the interface of the state's network with regional and national networks.

1. Objectives:

- a. To provide better service to South Carolinians by improving access to library resources of the state, region, and nation.
- b. To facilitate the sharing of South Carolina library resources by means of a rapid communication system for the location of information and materials.
- c. To raise the level of reference and interlibrary loan service through in-service training for reference personnel.
- d. To strengthen the services of the State Library so that it may adequately serve as a resource center for all libraries in the state.
- e. To encourage cooperation among public, academic, special, and institutional libraries of South Carolina.

2. Priorities:

- a. The South Carolina Library Network, operated by the State Library to provide bibliographic access to state and national resources, communications among libraries, interlibrary loan, in-service training, and other means of cooperation.
- b. Other statewide, innovative projects that offer potential for sound long range development of coordination among three or more types of libraries.
- c. Regional projects which meet serious information needs and strengthen interlibrary cooperation among multi-type libraries. In approving awards, consideration shall be given to need, objectives, number counties and number libraries involved, extent of local financial support, and prospects for continued local funding at the conclusion of LSCA grants.

V. GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND IMPLEMENTATION

The goals and objectives of the South Carolina Program for Library Development are the results of many conferences, formal and informal, with librarians, the State Library Board, the Advisory Council, state planners and officials, OLLR representatives, and other interested persons. They are implemented by a series of integrated programs and activities designed to move the state progressively nearer to realization of its library goals. These goals and programs are summarized here, with a resume of activities and accomplishments for 1977-78 and projections for the next five years.

Goal:

- I. To strengthen the State Library agency for the purpose of providing statewide library leadership and services.

Summary, 1977-1978: The General Administration project was continued, incorporating planning, budgeting, accounting, records, administration of grant programs, and related activities. The General Operations Project provided the supporting services necessary for implementation of State and Federal Programs. Grants and Contracts Review procedures implemented by the state required that all federal grant applications and plans be scrutinized by State financial and planning officers. New budgeting and planning procedures necessitated development of a State five year plan for the State Library.

Implementation:

1978-1979: The General Administration and General Operations projects will be continued without major changes. State budget limitations will prohibit any significant expansion of programs. New program budgeting procedures will be put into effect according to state directives.

1979-1983: The State of South Carolina has undertaken to curtail the growth of state agencies and limit the addition of personnel. Therefore, it is no longer possible to project a timetable for new services. The State Library presently needs a specialist in children's services, a coordinator of adult services to work with public and institutional libraries, and a staff assistant in the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. A pre-professional reference assistant and another clerk-typist will be needed shortly. The State Library will request these positions as rapidly as the economy and state policy permit.

Goal:

- IA. To develop equitable and sufficient financial support for library service from local, State, and Federal levels.

Summary, 1977-1978: The State Library, with the support of the SCLA Public Library Section, requested an increase in State Aid for public libraries. The Budget and Control Board did not recommend an increase, but concerted effort resulted in the addition of 15¢ per capita State Aid by the House and concurrence by the Senate. State Aid is now 50¢ per capita or \$1,296,554 per year.

Implementation:

1978-1983: The State Library will recommend feasible increases in state funding while protecting existing support by cooperating with state officials. One objective of the South Carolina White House Conference on Libraries will be to inform the legislature and the public of library needs and the financial support necessary for quality service.

Goal:

- IB. To provide a comprehensive collection of information and materials and in-depth reference services supplementing the resources of public and institutional libraries.

Summary, 1977-1978: Reference and interlibrary loan service continued with substantial growth in service in both areas. Each year interlibrary loans reflect greater variety and quality of requests, demonstrating greater competency of library staff as well as the growing sophistication of patrons. During the year State Library staff continued the series of mini-workshops designed to help local library staffs improve reference skills and cope with problems particular to their communities. Reference and Interlibrary Loan routines were revised to comply with the new Copyright Act. A workshop sponsored jointly by the State Library and the Graduate Library School provided an overview of the Act and helped librarians establish procedures for copying and records in each type of library.

1978-1983: The Reference and Interlibrary Loan programs will continue to have first priority on planning and funding. By answering reference and interlibrary loan requests received from libraries throughout the state; selecting materials to be added to the general reference collection; advising local libraries on the maintenance of a useful reference collection; planning and providing workshops on reference service for library employees, these programs benefit all South Carolina libraries. Every effort will be made to maintain and improve the level of service. Annual budget requests will stress the importance of this program, until adequate State funding is obtained for this service. Projected plans call for addition of another pre-professional reference assistant after 1978-79.

Goal:

- IB1. To expand existing book and periodical collections to meet increasing reference and interlibrary loan needs.

Summary, 1977-1978: The Strengthening the State Library Agency Project continued. Through this project, the Technical Services staff directs the selection, acquisition, and processing of all materials and books used in the library program at the State level. They are responsible for the maintenance of the collection and the catalog at State level. The SOLINET system is utilized for cataloging and for locating materials for interlibrary loan.

Because the State appropriation for library materials is inadequate to provide the resources needed by library users, it is necessary to depend heavily upon LSCA funds. Acquisition of essential resources was maintained. "Not available" interlibrary loan requests from recent years were examined and materials selected to remedy gaps and deficiencies in the collection.

Implementation:

1978-1983: The project for Strengthening the State Library Agency will be continued with the goal of substantially expanding and strengthening the library's collections in order to better serve the libraries of South Carolina. The State Library requested and obtained restoration of State funds temporarily cut from 1977-78 book budget. Efforts to increase State funding for this program will continue, raising budget requests each year until dependence upon Federal funds is reduced.

Goal:

- IB2. To maintain a complete collection of State documents plus a strong collection of local documents.

Summary, 1977-1978: The State Library continued to develop its collection of documents, accelerating the acquisition of current items and building backlogs of older documents obtained from local libraries, State agencies, and other sources. The State Library continues to seek passage of a Document's Depository and Distribution Law designating the State Library as central depository for all State documents, providing for the collection, listing, and distribution of State publications to designated depository libraries around the state, and designating the State Library as exchange agent to distribute and receive documents from other states. Legislation was not passed, largely because statewide library legislation and the State Aid campaign had higher priority.

Implementation:

1978-1979: With the assistance of SCLA and the Higher Education Commission, the State Library will again work for passage and funding of the Documents Depository Law. If passed, it will be implemented by the State Library and designated depository libraries.

1979-1980: The State Library, working with the Area Reference Resource Centers, will develop plans for the identification, collection, and maintenance of local government documents.

1980-1983: The programs above will be continued and consolidated.

Goal:

IC. To centralize at State level programs and functions which cannot be handled economically or effectively by individual libraries.

1. To provide access to collections of audio-visual materials and of other forms of communications media.
2. To establish a last copy depository for little used, or out-of-print materials, including fiction.

Summary, 1977-1978: In its third full year of operation, the Film Program continued with few changes. The State Library maintained its contract with the University of South Carolina's Instructional Services Center and paid that agency to house, maintain, book and circulate a collection of 16mm adult films to public and institutional libraries. All of the libraries which have space and staff necessary to utilize the collection have signed agreements enabling them to participate in the program. The Field Services Librarian for Audio-Visual Programs assisted staff members of participating libraries in planning, publicizing, and implementing film programs. Two mini-workshops and preview sessions were held in the Appalachian and Coastal regions. The film collection was substantially enlarged. It now includes more than 900 films in such subject areas as fine arts, biography, travel, history, consumer education, hygiene, safety and other areas of interest to adults.

Implementation:

1978-1979: The State Library will continue to build a film collection of sufficient size and diversity to supplement the resources of South Carolina public and state institutional libraries. The Field Services Librarian for A-V Programs will work individually with library staffs to promote use of the collection and hold mini-workshops and preview sessions on a regional basis.

1979-1983: The Film Program will be continued and expanded. When circumstances permit, the State Library will seek legal authorization and funding for a last copy book depository. Policies and guidelines for the service will be developed in cooperation with a committee of the South Carolina Library Association and/or representatives of types of libraries. When authorization and funding for the last-copy depository are obtained, housing and staff will be arranged and service initiated. After the last-copy depository has been funded and begun successful operations, the State Library will explore other possible centralized services with public and institutional libraries.

Goal:

- ID. To provide consultant services for public, institutional, and other libraries of South Carolina.

Summary, 1977-1978: The State Library continued the on-going Field Services Project which is responsible for the administration of State Aid to county and regional libraries and provided the means of supervision and direction through which LSCA Title I projects were put into effect. The Field Staff provided direct assistance in establishing and improving public library service. Activities took the form of supervision of new systems, orientation and supervision of inexperienced or untrained librarians, consultation and advisory assistance to professional librarians or library boards in overcoming local problems, assistance in planning and carrying out progressive measures for the improvement of library service in the area served, and planning and general supervision of specific LSCA projects such as Library Service to the Disadvantaged. The outstanding development of the year was the development of the Clarendon County Library headquarters which opened for service in September.

Implementation:

1978-1983: The Field Services Project will be continued on essentially the same basis. The staff members will have responsibilities similar to those outlined above and will also assume additional responsibilities for supervision of new programs as they develop. As the level of library service in the state improves and public libraries become more sophisticated, field service assignments will tend to become more specialized. Eventually, staff members may be assigned to specific areas of development. When authorization and funding can be obtained, specialists in children's services and adult services will be added to the Field Staff. The Coordinator of Children's Services will be responsible for statewide planning for children's services, guidance and training for local personnel, coordination of public library services for children with programs of public school libraries, (see Goal VH1), and will guide and assist local librarians in planning and developing special programs for children. The Coordinator of Adult Services would guide and assist local libraries in planning and developing special programs for adults, including the aged.

Goal:

- IE. To provide special information and research services to State Government and State Government agencies.

Summary, 1977-1978: The on-going State funded Reader Services Project was continued, providing reference and research services to legislators, officials, and State agencies. A member of the reference staff was assigned as liaison to the General Assembly during the legislative session. A brochure describing the library and its services was developed for state employees and other patrons. Staff members attended orientation sessions for new legislators and worked

closely with legislative research assistants. Orientation visits to the library were also provided for personnel in divisions of several State agencies. Promotion aimed at increasing awareness of services available was continued by means of direct contacts with agencies, monthly publication of New Resources for State Government and State Agencies, and occasional publicity in other State publications.

Implementation:

1978-1983: The Reader Services Project will be continued to the fullest extent possible. A member of the regular reference staff will continue to serve legislators, committees, and legislative aides within the limits of existing resources. The staff will maintain contact with State agencies, exchange information on resources available, and assist agency personnel in coordinating specialized working collections within agencies with total State resources. Although not a part of the LSCA program, this service is a basic function of the State Library and a prerequisite for State funding and support.

Goal:

IF. To coordinate library planning for total library service.

Summary, 1977-1978: The State Librarian is responsible for overall long range planning, including work with the General Assembly, Budget and Control Board, and State officials. The Deputy Librarian is responsible for the Federal Program and continued work on the South Carolina Program for Library Development -- reviewing data, evaluating projects, and revising goals and standards. Special attention was given to service to the blind and physically handicapped and service to State institutions. Development of a State five year plan and preparations for the S. C. Governor's Conference afforded an opportunity to reassess library resources and needs. Following passage of new LSCA legislation and promulgation of new regulations, the long-range program and annual program were revised to conform to new requirements and needs.

Implementation:

1978-1983: The S. C. Governor's Conference and White House Conference should result in new directions for library programs, more responsiveness to user needs, and new or revised goals and objectives. While continuing statewide planning activities, the State Library will develop programs to assist local libraries in long-range planning, including (but not limited to): workshops, seminars, consultants, information programs.

Goal:

IG. To encourage and assist individual libraries to respond to current and changing national and State concerns.

Summary, 1977-1978: The rights of the handicapped and solar technology were the topical concerns of the year. The Field Services staff worked closely with libraries throughout the state in interpreting regulations implementing the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. The Reference staff collected materials and provided information on all phases of handicapped needs and rights, including the Education for Handicapped Children Act of 1975.

In cooperation with the Southeastern Library Association, the State Library conducted a pilot project designed to disseminate information on solar technology to the public through libraries. Workshops and planning sessions were held for librarians and state officials, and materials were distributed to all public libraries.

Special exhibits were presented on historical preservation, employment of the handicapped, the Council of State Governments, and King Tut. All of these subjects produced heavy demands for information and materials.

Implementation:

1978-1980: The focus of interest for the next year will be the South Carolina Governor's Conference and the national White House Conference on Library and Information Services. During 1978 conference arrangements were completed, the program developed, and citizen participation promoted. Ten regional pre-conferences will be held in October and November. The state conference will be held in March 1979.

1980-1983: The State Library will continue to publicize and promote interest in timely political, economic, and social issues. Ecological controversies, conservation, human rights, and similar topics will be stressed.

Goal:

- II. To expand and improve public library service throughout the state, providing access for every resident, so as to further the educational, economic, and cultural enrichment of all citizens.

Summary, 1977-1978: The Library Development Project was continued. Grants ranging from 9¢ to 15¢ per capita, for a total of \$237,455 were made to thirty-four library systems. Grants cover the period from January-December 1978 to enable libraries to continue salaries and activities if new appropriations are delayed. The majority of libraries continued programs begun the preceding year, a few changed programs substantially. The LD Project was well received by librarians because each system determined how the funds would be used, submitting proposals based upon local needs and objectives. It made possible innovative or expanded activities and encouraged staff members to undertake programs which might not have been done without the stimulus of this project. The most effective local projects appear to be those

which added personnel and resources for designated services - children's, adult, or outreach. However, other libraries profitted by purchasing books, equipment, and audio-visual materials by employing consultants to study problem areas and plan new methods.

Implementation:

1978-1979: Graduated per capita grants will make possible the continuation of the Library Development Project. A number of libraries anticipate having local funding for staff positions established by this project, thus freeing grant funds for other needs.

1979-1983: When opportunities present and funds are available, the State Library will continue to initiate similar projects to meet current conditions.

- IIA1. To continuously review, revise, and upgrade personnel standards, position classification plans, and salary schedules.

Summary, 1977-1978: The State Library employed a consultant to survey public library salaries in five Southeastern states in order to provide data for a comparison of South Carolina salaries.

Implementation:

1978-1979: Study findings will be analyzed and used as a basis for developing new salary standards to support the State Aid program.

Goal:

- IIA2. To provide training opportunities including but not limited to:

- a. Refresher courses and travel study grants for professional librarians.
- b. In-service training for non-professional personnel.
- c. Workshops and/or travel grants as well as orientation programs for public library trustees.

Summary, 1977-1978: The Workshop and In-Service Training Project continued. Because of the difficulty in finding sufficient summer courses for pre-professional staff, the program now includes tuition grants for regular session courses. Eight grants were given to non-professional staff members to attend courses in library science. In addition, grants were awarded to two professional librarians from two county libraries to attend the conference on The Public Library: Circumstances and Prospects held at the University of Chicago. State Library staff members benefited from institutes offered by the Southeastern Library Network, institutes in management offered by the State Personnel Division, and the ALA pre-conference on consulting skills and techniques.

The State Library also sponsored a statewide workshop on service to older Americans for public and institutional librarians. A one day workshop was held in cooperation with the SCLA Trustee Section on current library legislation and common problems faced by public libraries.

Implementation:

1978-1983: The Workshop and In-Service Training Project will be continued to provide scholarships and training opportunities for professional and non-professional librarians and for library trustees. In addition to formal courses offered by academic institutions, the State Library will also plan special workshops given by staff members or consultants to support current programs and activities. Among the workshop topics under consideration for 1978-79 are bibliotherapy and institutional library services.

Goal:

IIB. To provide collections of print and non-print media with supportive equipment adequate to meet the informational needs of the library public.

1. To strengthen basic book collections.

Summary, 1977-1978: Available funds were not sufficient to give Book Collection Improvement grants to eligible county and regional libraries. The decision was made to fund the Library Development Project instead as the more flexible of the two.

Implementation:

1978-1983: Local funds and State Aid will continue to provide basic library materials of all types. The increase in State Aid will permit additional funds to be channeled into materials and personnel budgets in 1978-79.

Each year that LSCA appropriations permit, local and State funds will be supplemented by means of the Book Collection Improvement Project. Under this project each library which qualifies for State and Federal aid receives a grant with which to purchase or rebind standard titles for adults, young people, and children. Grants are contingent upon maintenance of local effort and selections are made from standard book selection tools. The emphasis of the project may change from year to year to meet changing needs.

Goal:

IIB2. To strengthen print and microfilm periodical collections.

Summary, 1977-1978: The BCIP: Periodicals Project was continued for this year giving qualifying libraries grants to add periodical subscriptions of reference value to their collections. Thirty-four library systems participated in the project which enables them to diversify the subject coverage of periodical collections and to build up back holdings to the level recommended by State standards. By this means reference service as well as informational resources are substantially improved. In 1977-78 periodical grants were increased to meet rising costs and subscription lists revised to insure acquisitions meet local needs.

Implementation:

1978-1983: The on-going BCIP: Periodicals Project will be continued. By this means libraries which qualify for State and Federal aid are given grants to add periodical subscriptions of reference value to their collections. State Aid and grant funds when available will be used to permit building of stronger micro-film collections.

Goal:

IIB3. To assist libraries in building essential non-print media collections.

Summary, 1977-1978: Libraries participating in the Library Development Project were able to use part of the grant to purchase audiovisual materials if they chose to do so. By this means, most public libraries are beginning to build collections of filmstrips, cassettes, recordings, large prints, and slides. The State Library strengthened its own filmstrip collection which is available to public and institutional libraries on interlibrary loan.

1978-1983: As book collections reach acceptable levels, both numerically and in quality, libraries will be encouraged to use State Aid funds and when available grant funds to further develop non-print collections.

Goal:

IIC. To extend library service to groups and individuals unable to utilize conventional means of service for reasons of economic, educational, social, cultural, or geographical handicaps.

1. To provide adequate access to library service in rural and other isolated areas by strengthening and expanding library extension programs.

Summary, 1977-1978: Continued emphasis was placed upon strengthening and extending service in Chesterfield, Clarendon, McCormick, and Williamsburg Counties where bookmobile service has been initiated by means of contracts with neighboring libraries. The major development was in Clarendon County where thirty-two years of effort finally resulted in the opening of a county library headquarters. The stimulus of a County Upgrade grant induced county officials to provide funding, and the building of a private library association was turned over to the county for use as a headquarters. A professional librarian was employed, and service to the public began in September.

Implementation:

1978-1983: The Field Services Project will be the instrument for coordinating State and local efforts to extend library service to groups and individuals not now being reached. The Field Staff will work with local librarians in reviewing extension methods; evaluating the effectiveness of branches, bookmobiles, and stations; and, where necessary, devising new outreach activities. Programs and activities will be coordinated with the project described below.

Goal:

- IIC2. To plan, develop, maintain or expand programs of service for the disadvantaged with emphasis upon innovative outreach activities.

Summary, 1977-1978: Twenty-five Rural and Urban Disadvantaged Projects continued in effect during 1977-78 under the supervision of the Field Staff. Grants were offered to several other counties for new projects. Clarendon County received the second portion of a three year County Upgrade demonstration grant.

Under the Library Development Project mentioned above, a number of libraries continued outreach activities for 1977-78. More libraries are now putting local funds into outreach programs. With experience and increasing confidence, library staff members have become more skilled in outreach work, especially with the disadvantaged population. The Disadvantaged Projects have had effects far beyond the locales and population groups originally designated as targets. They have been the instruments for changing staff and public attitudes concerning library goals and services, in bringing new groups of users into the library to participate in traditional activities, and in revealing additional areas of service to be explored.

Implementation:

1978-1983: The on-going Disadvantaged Projects and the Library Development Project will be continued with necessary revisions. The efforts of the State Library will be directed toward melding service to the disadvantaged into the total library program - maintaining emphasis upon meeting the special needs of the disadvantaged but making the service a regular function rather

than a "special" project. Efforts will continue to develop programs in counties not yet providing services. During 1978-79 all local projects will be reexamined and evaluated in the light of revised regulations and priorities. The purpose will be to concentrate grant funds in those counties having greatest need and the least ability to support library service.

Goal:

IIC2a. To provide competent personnel having the special training and personal qualifications needed for outreach work by recruitment and training programs.

Summary, 1977-1978: The Field Services staff followed up the outreach workshop in 1977 held to train staff members of public libraries in new methods of serving individuals and groups having special needs. They worked with each library staff in reassessing objectives, methods, and activities.

Goal:

IIC2b. To develop collections of material suitable in format, subject, interest, and reading level for use with the disadvantaged.

Summary, 1977-1978: Grants to local libraries for purchase of special materials were made under the Disadvantaged Projects described above and under the Library Development Project. In addition, the State Library made available to libraries a collection of audio-visual materials. This collection, including filmstrips, recordings, cassettes, slides, et cetera, needed in the program for the disadvantaged conducted by county and regional libraries, is available on a scheduled loan basis. The intent is to prevent expensive duplication of audio-visual materials. The revised catalog for the collection was distributed to all public library headquarters and branches as well as institutional libraries. Use of the collection increased greatly during the year.

Implementation:

1978-1983: Funds for materials will be included in the grants made for the Disadvantaged Projects. The State Library will continue to build the collection of filmstrips and cassettes available to public and institutional libraries on interlibrary loan. Libraries will also be encouraged to meet the needs of the disadvantaged through the regular materials budget financed by local and State funds.

Goal:

IIC2c. To promote mutual cooperation between libraries and other State and local agencies serving the disadvantaged.

Summary, 1977-1978: Each local library receiving a Disadvantaged Grant is encouraged to contact other agencies working with the disadvantaged and, where possible, to coordinate activities. The results have been excellent in most cases. Members of the Field Staff represented the State Library on local coordinating bodies such as the Advisory Council for Project WOW in Greenville County, and the Easter Seal Society. The Field Services Librarian coordinating the project contacted state agencies and organizations to exchange information and materials.

Goal:

IIC3. To explore and test new methods of reaching the aged and homebound.

Summary, 1977-1978: A two-day workshop on Library Services to Older Americans was held in May, attended by 54 public and institutional librarians. Consultants were Dr. Thomas Fairchild of the Elderly Care Research Center, Wayne State University; Mrs. Linda Mielke, Specialist in Community Services, Division of Library Development and Services, Maryland State Department of Education; and James Dubs, Deputy Director, S.C. Commission on Aging.

Public libraries were invited to apply for LSCA grants to conduct two pilot projects of service to the elderly. Laurens and Lexington county libraries were selected for the three year demonstration programs. Each employed an Older Americans Librarian and began expanding services during the summer.

Implementation:

1978-1981: The two pilot projects will continue for three years, with decreasing LSCA grants and increasing local support. Materials, techniques, and knowledge developed through the projects will be shared with other S.C. libraries through the Field Staff, reports, observation visits, and newsletter articles.

Goal:

IIC4. To plan, test, and develop means of extending public library service to persons of limited English-speaking ability who by reasons thereof have difficulty utilizing established library services.

Summary, 1977-1978: Grants-in-aid were again made to four county libraries having identifiable groups of persons of foreign stock or substantial numbers of migrant laborers. The purpose was to further explore needs for service and to experiment with methods of extending service. Grant funds could be used for planning purposes and for the purchase of reading materials, audio-visual materials, or supplies needed in carrying out the projects. Special emphasis was given to current foreign language periodicals and newspapers, literacy materials, and English as a second-language materials.

Because of difficulties in establishing contacts with target groups and difficulties in selecting and getting delivery on materials, programs were slow to develop. The Charleston County Library which has the greatest number and diversity of potential users, was given a larger grant to build its collection of foreign language materials. This project has had only limited success due to the small number of non-English speaking persons and the reluctance of librarians to divert staff time and resources from more badly needed programs.

Implementation:

1978-1979: The total project will be reassessed and revised. It is anticipated that activities will center on the Charleston County Library. All or a major portion of the funds will be awarded to this library for the purpose of building a strong collection of foreign language materials and English-as-a-second-language materials.

1978-1983: As soon as the Charleston collection is strong enough, it will be made accessible to other public and institutional libraries throughout the state by means of interlibrary loan. A microfilm catalog or shelflist will be distributed, and suitable book lists and publicity will be developed. As the project develops into a statewide service, funds may be used for postage, supplies, and staff time, as well as for materials.

Goal:

- IID. To establish larger units of service (i.e. regions) with adequate population and financial bases to provide quality library service.
 - 1. To assist new or weak county library systems to develop minimum levels of service and financial support prerequisite for regional organization.

Summary, 1977-1978: Clarendon, McCormick, and Williamsburg Counties remain the areas most in need of the advantages of regional service. In each instance, State Library representatives meet periodically with library boards and confer with legislators and/or officials to review library needs. The inequities between funding and service levels in these counties and in counties representing potential partners still constitute barriers to successful regional programs. However, a County Up-Grade Demonstration Project in Clarendon County is raising services and support to a level that may enable Clarendon eventually to participate in a regional program. The county library headquarters opened for service in September. (See IIC.) Bookmobile service will continue to be provided by contract from Sumter County for some time. Dorchester continued progress in reorganizing the county system and overcoming problems resulting from the geographical division of the county. A branch library has been developed in Summerville, and new facilities are under construction for both headquarters and branch.

Implementation:

1978-1983: The Clarendon County Up-Grade Project will continue for one more year. Assistance will be given Dorchester County in expanding services and constructing headquarters and branch buildings. The Field Staff will survey other small county libraries to determine which one is next in priority for assistance. Each County Up-Grade Project is specifically planned to fill the needs of individual libraries; terms and conditions are specified in a contract between the State Library and the local library. Grants-in-aid are offered for one or two years on the basis of applications demonstrating need and willingness to accept assistance in a complete review and possible revision of organization, administration, services, and procedures. Priority will be given to libraries which do not have a professional director, have demonstrated local effort to improve services, and have not previously participated in any demonstration project. Project grants may be used for such purposes as employing a professional or a pre-professional librarian, developing rural library service, or building adequate collections.

The State Library will continue to work toward regional development in selected areas by means of a program of information, promotion, and planning in cooperation with county officials, librarians, trustees and citizens. When a regional library is feasible, the State Library will assist in the planning process -- developing proposals for organization, administration and funding; and preparing contracts for establishment of the region and for a regional library demonstration program.

Goal:

IIE. To strengthen metropolitan libraries which serve as regional resource centers.

1. To build strong reference collections and improve reference services.

Summary, 1977-1978: It was possible to again provide grants under the Metropolitan Libraries: Area Resource Centers Project to improve reference resources. Six libraries participated in the Project, receiving \$10,000 each and three receiving \$5,000 each to improve reference resources in order to serve as resource libraries for surrounding areas. Three recipient libraries hosted a meeting of public, academic, and special librarians in its area to discuss means of interlibrary cooperation and to exchange information on resources available.

Implementation:

1978-1983: Metropolitan libraries will participate in all grant programs described above for which they qualify. It is anticipated that LSCA funds will be available for grants to be made under the

Metropolitan Libraries: Area Resource Centers Project to strengthen reference resources. The purpose is to improve reference service to the people of the entire state. In any year in which LSCA Title I is funded at a level to provide funds for urban resource libraries, the Metropolitan Libraries Project will be expanded to provide additional aid to the Richland County Public Library (the only urban resource library in S. C. which meets population requirements).

Goal:

IIF. To encourage provision of public library facilities adequate in space, design, and access to meet the needs of the community.

1. To provide planning and consultant service for construction and renovation programs.
2. To assure accessibility to the public generally and the physically handicapped specifically by enforcing standards of location and design.
3. To provide incentive grants for construction or renovation on a matching basis (subject to federal funding).

Summary, 1977-1978: The LSCA Title II program in South Carolina concluded with the dedication of the Fairfield County and Florence County headquarters buildings. The State Library provided consultation and professional aid in planning for buildings in Marlboro, Dorchester and Oconee counties. Assistance in preparing applications for Public Works funds was given in each instance, although only Marlboro received a grant.

1978-1983: Under the LSCA Title II: Administration Project the State Library will provide general information and consultant assistance to libraries planning construction programs and, when Title II funds are available, monitor actual projects to determine that they comply with all State and Federal laws and regulations which apply.

In the event that Title II is funded again the State Library will employ professional architectural and engineering consultants to review building plans and recommend changes and improvements and will employ a Construction Officer to supervise federally aided library construction projects.

Goal:

III. To promote the establishment and development of institutional library service capable of supporting treatment, education, and rehabilitation programs in State health and correctional institutions.

- A. To work toward achieving State and/or national standards governing personnel, materials, equipment, space, and physical facilities for institutional library service.

- B. To stimulate recognition of library service as an integral part of education and rehabilitation by State institution administrators and personnel and institutional financial support for library service.

Summary, 1977-1978: The State Library issued new regulations, effective in FY 78, raising the levels of financial support and personnel qualifications required for project participation. Six institutions did not receive grants in 1977-78 because of failure to meet existing personnel or maintenance of effort requirements. A new short term intensive care psychiatric hospital and a new vocational rehabilitation residential center were added to the Institutional Services Project in FY 78.

The Department of Corrections Library Services Division has developed a new full-time library program at an existing facility which formerly received only bookmobile service. The Division has been given responsibility and funding for full law libraries for ten facilities and core collections for four other facilities. Continuing the process of decentralization, two new correctional facilities are being built and both general and legal collections are being purchased for these. Additional personnel have been authorized and/or hired for four newly created library positions.

The Consultant for Institutional Services made 141 field visits to institutional libraries and has in each case met and talked with at least the librarian's immediate supervisor.

Implementation:

1978-1983: The State Library will continue to provide supervision and assistance in developing institutional library services. Staff members will provide orientation and supervision of inexperienced or untrained librarians, consultation and advisory assistance to librarians and administrators, and general information and promotion to stimulate progressive measures for the improvement of library services to institutional staff and residents.

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (PL 93-112) will seriously alter the composition of the clientele in certain institutions for the physically handicapped and the mentally retarded. New methods of treatment and rehabilitation, as well as new findings in the biochemistry of the brain and in drug research, will also affect the nature and numbers of residents in some institutions. As these changes work their way into institutional programs, the State Library will assist institutional librarians in adapting library programs and collections to meet changing needs.

Recently developed national standards for adult and juvenile correctional libraries and the standards in draft for libraries in institutions for the mentally retarded do not reflect current local fiscal realities. Many institutional librarians and administrators think that more realistic interim state standards should be developed. This concern will be explored within ensuing years.

IIIC. To provide technical professional advice and assistance on a continuing, consistent basis.

Summary, 1977-1978: The Consultant for Institutional Libraries worked with each librarian, analyzing needs and services, making recommendations for improvement, and planning for library development. Activities range from recruiting of new personnel, to orientation of new librarians, to assistance in planning new library quarters.

Implementation:

1978-1983: The State Library, through the Consultant, will continue to offer consultation and advisory services to State institutions. The Consultant will work with the Director and School Principal of a recently established regional center for the mentally retarded to plan for the library services program which will begin in 1980. Agencies which presently employ pre-professional librarians, such as the Department of Youth Services, will be encouraged to employ a professional library supervisor to plan and coordinate services of libraries within the agency. The several agencies which are expanding either services or physical plant will be encouraged to extend library services in an appropriate manner. Where facilities are being coordinated as a result of reorganization, the library programs will be reviewed and revised as needed.

Goal:

IIID. To recruit and train qualified library personnel.

1. To provide continuous in-service training opportunities with emphasis upon the special skills and techniques for work with patients and residents of institutions.

Summary, 1977-1978: The State Library functions as an informal placement agency for institutional libraries, soliciting applications, screening applicants, and advising concerning the selection of personnel. Individual instruction concerning project requirements and procedures was given each librarian as needed. Programs of booktalking in juvenile correctional institutions and story hours for adults have been developed under the Consultant's guidance. Institutional librarians share in training opportunities under the Workshop Project. During FY 78 they participated in the Older Americans Workshop.

Institutional administrators were informed of new personnel standards to be implemented. The Consultant aided in the analysis of several positions and preparation of new job descriptions. Six new librarians employed by the various state institutions during the year, were oriented by the Consultant.

Implementation:

1978-1983: Efforts to raise personnel qualifications will continue. Each year the Consultant will plan and direct training sessions dealing with such areas as book selection, technical processing, reference techniques, story-telling, use of A-V materials, etc. She will be assisted by members of the State Library staff having special qualifications in each area.

During FY 79 a special workshop, using consultants of national stature, will be conducted in the area of bibliotherapy.

Goal:

IIIE. To develop collections adequate to meet the needs of patients and residents.

1. To provide incentive grants for improvement of collections to institutions meeting minimum requirements.

Summary, 1977-1978: The Book Collection Improvement Project was extended to eight institutions having established libraries in charge of trained professional or pre-professional librarians. The grant to the Department of Corrections included fourteen units now considered to be branches of the department. Grants were made according to a formula based on population served. The approved selection tools were expanded to meet the needs of the institutions serving the mentally retarded. Greater effort was made to tailor selections to residents' needs and reading levels. Librarians are relying heavily upon paperbacks to meet reader demand and to combat the high cost of trade books. Upon request institutions were permitted to use a portion of the grants for audio-visual materials. Emphasis was placed on improving the quality of existing book collections, and the Consultant instructed and assisted librarians in extensive weeding.

Implementation:

1978-1983: The Book Collection Improvement Project for institutional libraries will be continued. Institutions which have established libraries in charge of trained and experienced professional or pre-professional librarians may qualify for financial assistance in the purchase of books, periodicals, and audio-visual materials. The grants will be made on the basis of the size of the institution and its support of the library. The institutions will be required to select the books from lists and bibliographies especially recommended for institutional service. Books will be selected within the institution, processed and housed either in the main institutional library or in suitable quarters provided in a branch of the institution. As institutions acquire more adequate collections, the objective and guidelines for this project will be reviewed to insure that it is supporting current needs and objectives.

Goal:

IIIE2. To provide service programs, planned to meet specific needs, to institutions too small to maintain a full program of library service.

Summary, 1977-1978: On-going programs, involving paperback collections and contract services, continued at the two drug and addiction centers operated by the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, at Morris Village of the Department of Mental Health, at the Vocational Rehabilitation Center and at the South Carolina Crippled Children's Convalescent Center operated by the Department of Health and Environmental Control. At the latter institution, the Florence children's librarian visits the home on a regular schedule, conducts storyhours, shows filmstrips, or plays recordings, and circulates books. In this case, the project is supervised by the librarian of the Florence County Library and by the Consultant for Institutional Libraries.

Implementation:

1978-1983: A special program for exceptional children will continue. It began as an experimental program conducted to determine the best means of handling library service to small State institutions serving exceptional children. The successful project now in operation provides library service to the South Carolina Home for Crippled Children (36 residents) under a three-way contract between the Home, the Florence County Library, and the State Library.

The other phase of this project is directed toward small institutions serving adults with special problems. Participating agencies vary from year to year, but include drug and addiction centers, psychiatric centers, and vocational and rehabilitation centers. Flexibility of administration and support for therapy programs are major concerns in each instance.

Goal:

IIIF. To provide reference services and supplementary resources for professional personnel in health and rehabilitation institutions.

Summary, 1977-1978: The Consultant for Institutional Libraries promoted the reference and interlibrary loan service by informing librarians and administrators of resources available. Several librarians were further acquainted with services and materials by means of guided tours of the State Library. As a result several institutions have increased their use of interlibrary loans.

Implementation:

1978-1983: All of the reference and interlibrary loan resources of the State Library will continue to be available to institutional personnel. The Reference Staff will publicize and promote the services. They will also compile and distribute bibliographies and reading lists of materials in the State Library collection which will be of value to institutional personnel.

Goal:

- IIIG. To test and develop programs of bibliotherapy and service for emotionally and educationally handicapped individuals.

Summary, 1977-1978: Collections of paperback books of high reading interest especially selected to meet needs of residents continue to be placed in rehabilitation centers and addictions centers. The Consultant worked with counselors in promoting use and selecting titles for therapeutic as well as recreational purposes. As a result of requests from staff and patients, collections were enlarged by new acquisitions as well as periodically renewed. Collections in the drug and addiction centers were weeded to make them more consonant with patient needs and interests. The Consultant continued to assist the librarian of a large mental health institution in studying resident needs and staff ability to participate in an individual therapeutic reading program. Staff meetings and conferences helped explain, promote, and implement the program. Materials for the project were selected from the collection or especially purchased.

Some institutions were unable to use BCIP funds reallocated near the end of the year. These funds were used to purchase materials on bibliotherapy for all eligible institutional libraries in preparation for the FY 79 workshop.

Implementation:

1978-1983: Bibliotherapy programs of several types will be explored with appropriate personnel of different kinds of institutions especially the alcoholic rehabilitation centers and drug addiction centers. The workshop mentioned above will be conducted in FY 79.

Goal:

- IV. To provide special programs of library service for visually and physically handicapped residents.
- A. To encourage greater use of services for the handicapped by a continuing program of publicity, promotion and education.

Summary, 1977-1978: To inform potential users of the services for the blind and physically handicapped, publicity materials, including posters and application forms, were distributed. Brochures were distributed through local libraries, doctor's offices, shopping centers, banks, public utilities, the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, and local outlets of the Commission for the Blind. Radio and newspaper publicity promoted use of the facility. The services were featured on several local TV programs. Local librarians and service clubs cooperated in informing their communities of the availability of services to the handicapped. In-WATS telephone service and a quarterly newsletter provide communications with present and potential users.

In July 1978 South Carolina was selected by the Library of Congress as one of seven test areas for a major radio and television promotion for library services for the blind and handicapped. The project was endorsed by the S. C. Broadcasters Association. The Director, Library Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped appeared on some twenty radio and television shows to promote it, and contacts were made with all stations prior to distribution of L.C. prepared spots.

Special exhibits were presented at the Easter Seal Society's second Exposition on Services to the Handicapped and for the S.C. Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. The State Library participated in three workshops for teachers of the visually handicapped which were presented jointly by the State Department of Education and the S.C. Commission for the Blind in a program for teachers of the orthopedically handicapped sponsored by the Department.

Implementation:

1978-1983: In cooperation with the Library of Congress the South Carolina Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped will continue public relations efforts aimed at informing potential users of the service available and promoting the service to present readers. Through the Library Interpretation Project (see Goal VC) new materials and techniques will be developed for a stepped-up campaign of publicity and promotion which will utilize various news media with the emphasis on radio. In addition staff members will disseminate information about library services for the handicapped by first informing public and institutional librarians and the personnel of agencies and organizations serving the handicapped and then using the facilities of such agencies and organizations to identify and reach potential library users. An exhibit based on service to the blind and physically handicapped will be featured at the South Carolina Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services.

Goal:

- IVB. To provide a full range of reading materials -- talking books, open reel tape, cassettes, large print, and Braille -- for handicapped readers in South Carolina.

Summary, 1977-1978: The year's operations for the South Carolina State Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped were highly successful. The library provided talking books on disc, open reel tape and cassette for South Carolina readers. Registration has grown from 1800 to 5400 since the service began in 1973, and circulation increased at a gratifying pace. The response of users was both favorable and enthusiastic. The large type collection for the partially sighted was enlarged (Goal IVC2), and a third catalog supplement for this collection was issued. Braille readers continued to receive service from North Carolina through contract.

Tape duplicating equipment provides the capability for producing extra copies as needed and drastically reduces down-time for damaged tapes formerly sent to LC for repairs. This year greater use was made of tape facilities to make available on cassette books originally issued on record by L.C. The library stepped up recording of South Carolina materials. An agreement with the Department of Speech/Theatre, University of South Carolina provides for local recording of some titles, and private individuals are now recording as well. A sizeable number of magazines recorded by other libraries was added. A large collection of religious and other materials acquired from other regional libraries made possible better service.

Implementation:

1978-1983: The Director, Library Services for the Handicapped will continue to supervise the provision and development of library service to blind and handicapped South Carolinians. The South Carolina Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped will offer a full range of services except for Braille materials which will continue to be supplied from North Carolina. Efforts will concentrate on reaching handicapped persons who are potential users. Commercially produced tapes will be purchased to round out the collection. The collection of materials will be strengthened and enlarged. Promotion and publicity will be continued in order to inform all eligible persons of services available with the expectation of substantially raising the percentage of persons served. Library of Congress plans to produce most new titles on cassette and increase the number of titles will provide a better selection of materials while creating housing problems.

Goal:

IVC. To make library service accessible to handicapped individuals at the local level wherever possible.

1. To develop browsing collections of talking books, and cassettes, in major metropolitan libraries.

Summary, 1977-1978: Five browsing collections were available during the year in public libraries located in the major population centers. Although use of these collections is limited to a relatively small group, the service is very valuable to those interested in being able to examine materials personally. Circulation did increase during the year, mainly as a result of publicity and local outreach efforts. This is one means of permitting handicapped readers to continue their association with local library services.

Implementation:

1978-1983: The browsing collections will continue, but the project will be reviewed during FY 79. Since use of the collections is basically by local people, the county libraries housing the collections may assume full responsibility for staffing them. Any state funds thus released will be utilized elsewhere in the program.

Goal:

IVC2. To provide collections of large-type books for visually handicapped readers.

Summary, 1977-1978: The State Library continued to build a collection of large type books available on interlibrary loan to visually handicapped patrons of the South Carolina Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Selection of books was done by a member of the Field Services Staff who also developed the third supplement to the annotated catalog of the large type collection. Large print readership grew at a gratifying pace.

Implementation:

1978-1983: The collection of books will be maintained and strengthened by new titles. Supplements to the catalog of the large type books will be prepared and distributed to eligible individuals. Suitable publicity will be disseminated to make this new service known to potential readers.

Goal:

IVC3. To encourage participation by handicapped readers in established library programs.

Summary, 1977-1978: The Director, Library Services for the Handicapped addressed the meeting of Public Library Directors several times and also the Older Americans Workshop. South Carolina public librarians now cooperate in work with the blind and physically handicapped. The S. C. Library BPH now informs the public library each time a new reader is registered in the county. A local staff member calls or visits the patron to demonstrate the Talking Book machine, explain services, and invite participation in local programs. These contacts have proven very beneficial. Each headquarters library now has a TB machine and demonstration collection of TB records in order to demonstrate their use to potential patrons. The Library of Congress slide presentation is available for use with local groups. As an example of local support, the Florence County Library included in its annual book discussion reading list only titles available from SL/BPH and announced their availability in all publicity.

Implementation:

1978-1983: The Director, Library Services for the Handicapped and the Field Staff will continue to explore means by which handicapped persons may be included in local library activities. The cooperation of local library staff will be sought and special emphasis will be placed on making them aware of handicapped users as a part of the library audience. Libraries will be encouraged to develop special services for the handicapped.

Goal:

- IVD. To coordinate library services for the handicapped with programs of the Library of Congress, the S. C. Commission for the Blind, the Vocational Rehabilitation Department, the State Department of Education, the S. C. Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped and other agencies and organizations serving the handicapped.

Summary, 1977-1978: The Director, Library Services for the Handicapped served on the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. He and the State Librarian conferred regularly with representatives of the South Carolina Commission for the Blind. The State Library and the Commission for the Blind have an agreement, designed to avoid duplication of services, which specifies the responsibility of each agency in meeting the needs of handicapped citizens. Both signed agreements on machine matters with the Library of Congress enabling each to issue machines to anyone eligible whether blind or handicapped.

The Director, SL/BPH served on a panel to evaluate the publicity package developed by the Library of Congress and also served as vice-chairman of the Southern Conference of Librarians for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Two staff members from LC/BPH visited South Carolina to confer, observe, and assist.

Implementation:

1978-1983: The Director, Library Services for the Handicapped will act as liaison between the State Library and all other groups serving the handicapped, establishing direct communications with key personnel by means of regular conferences and meetings. The aim is to coordinate programs, eliminate unnecessary duplication, and provide mutual assistance in implementing programs.

Goal:

- V. To facilitate optimum utilization of South Carolina's total library resources by means of cooperation and reciprocal activities among libraries of all types and at all levels.

- A. To provide a rapid communications system among libraries to facilitate location of media information and resources.

Summary, 1977-1978: The Communication Network now encompasses three elements, implemented by means of TWX, In-WATS, and SOLINET. The original project, based on the TWX system, was designed to coordinate the resources of the major state colleges and universities, public libraries, and the State Library. The project strengthens reference and interlibrary loan service. The network makes possible a system of referrals in which the South Carolina State Library serves as a switching center for public and special libraries and the University of South Carolina for colleges and universities. TWX installations in the State Library, USC, and the three Area Reference Resource Centers in Charleston, Greenville, and Florence utilize the WATS line maintained by the State for the use of State agencies and institutions.

Since 1974 the TWX system has been supplemented by In-WATS telephone service connecting local public and institutional libraries with the State Library. The purpose of this phase of the project is to facilitate interlibrary loan service, speeding up communication between other libraries and the State Library. The program operates smoothly, resulting in more rapid service and producing a steady increase in the volume of interlibrary loan requests. The service is appreciated by librarians and patrons and has resulted in very favorable reactions from the media and the public.

The third element of the Communications Network became operational in 1975-76 after the State Library joined the Southeastern Library Network. Although SOLINET is used for cataloging purposes, one of its greatest benefits is in locating materials for interlibrary loan not owned by State Library or USC. SOLINET provides access to the holdings of the major academic libraries in South Carolina, to 120 libraries of the Southeast, and - through OCLC - to more than 600 other libraries throughout the nation. This has greatly facilitated finding materials needed for South Carolina library users.

Implementation:

1978-1983: The Communication Network will be continued indefinitely on the existing basis.

Goal:

- VB. To establish and maintain a system of Area Reference Resource Centers which will provide an improved level of reference service for all residents.

Summary, 1977-1978: The Greenville Area Reference Resource Center continued operations with major efforts directed toward improving the level of general reference service in the region. The Regional Reference Librarian continued regular field work, assisting area libraries with in-service training for staff and collection development. Public library members began contributing to its financial support in FY 78, beginning with 1/2¢ per capita. Eventually LSCA will be phased out, and local libraries will fund all operational costs.

The Florence Area Reference Resource Center, originally established in FY 77, made a renewed start when a new Regional Reference Librarian was employed. Regional and county workshops on reference resources and techniques were conducted. The reference collection of each library was examined to identify weaknesses and gaps. A series of brochures, individualized for each county, were issued using "The Information Place" theme previously used in Greenville.

Implementation:

1978-1983: The Greenville ARRC will continue operations with increased local funding. Development of the Florence ARRC will continue. The State Library will provide grants-in-aid for full or partial funding depending on the level of development. Materials will be provided through the Metropolitan Libraries -- ARRC Project (see Goal IIE1). The Regional Reference Librarians will serve as field consultant to area libraries, advising and assisting in strengthening local reference collections and training staff members in the tools and techniques of reference service.

LSCA funding for the Greenville project will end after FY 80. Local funds will be phased in for the Florence project after three years of full LSCA funding. At the conclusion of the Florence project, the State Library will evaluate the ARRC program in relation to the status of LSCA, State Aid, and local funds, and determine if another demonstration is feasible.

Goal:

- VB1. To develop and promote special reference services for business, industry, and government.

Summary, 1977-1978: The six libraries participating in the Metropolitan Libraries -- ARRC Project were encouraged to strengthen their business and government resources in order to improve service to these target groups. The Greenville County Library and the Florence County Library publish and distribute regular newsletters calling attention of businessmen and government officials to resources, services, and library related programs. The Charleston County Library used Library Development funds to employ a Business Reference Librarian and strengthen the reference collection.

Implementation:

1978-1979: The State Library will strengthen its business resources and utilize WATS and TWX to provide better back up service for local libraries serving business, industry, and government. Local libraries will be encouraged to use Library Development funds to improve business resources and services.

Goal:

- VC. To interpret library service to the government and to the public and to promote a climate of public opinion favorable to library development.

Summary, 1977-1978: The Library Interpretation Project was continued with the aim of building up the use of the library by individuals and groups in the community by increasing public understanding of the library program and the services provided. The program is conducted by

a firm of public relations specialists under the supervision of the State Library. Releases for statewide distribution were prepared on all major programs and special projects. The project provided important support for the South Carolina Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, activities leading up to the S. C. Governor's Conference, the Communication Network, and all LSCA projects.

Implementation:

1978-1983: The Library Interpretation Project will be continued on essentially the same basis, developing publicity to support current projects and utilizing all news media as needed. During 1978-79 the program will concentrate upon promotion of the South Carolina Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, the Film Service, outreach programs, workshops, and the S. C. Governor's Conference on Libraries and Information Services, and the White House Conference.

Goal:

- VC1. To provide accurate and current information on library development within the state to all public, college, university, and special libraries in the state.

Summary, 1977-1978: One phase of the Interlibrary Network is a monthly newsletter to all public, college, university, institutional and special libraries in the state. Communication among various types of libraries is essential because the goal of interlibrary cooperation can only be accomplished through the full understanding of the program by the participants. The newsletter permits an exchange of ideas among librarians of various types of libraries and keeps them informed of developments in the state, region, and nation which affect their programs with special emphasis on the need for cooperation and for sharing of resources.

As part of the pre-White House Conference preparation, a Conference Communique was issued quarterly to inform librarians about regional, state, and national conferences and activities.

Implementation:

1978-1983: The successful newsletter will be continued on the existing basis.

Goal:

- VD. To provide bibliographic access to major library collections in the state by exchange of microfilm catalogs between the State Library and the State universities and the provision of the State Library microfilm catalog to public and institutional libraries.

Summary, 1977-1978: The microfilm catalog was continued as part of the Interlibrary Network Project. Originally it involved the exchange of microfilm catalogs between the State Library, the University of South Carolina, and Clemson, and the deposit of the State Library's microfilm catalog in the three ARRC's. Beginning with the second edition of the State Library's microfilm catalog produced in 1975, the catalog has been placed in each public library headquarters and in certain institutional libraries. This improves access to the State Library collection by making known retrospective holdings. An accumulated supplement to the second edition of the catalog was distributed in 1978.

The objective of the project is to improve reference service and interlibrary loan service for all library users in the state and to coordinate the use of the resources of major libraries within the state.

1978-1983: The State Library's microfilm catalog will be kept up-to-date by means of annual supplements with new editions planned every five years or more frequently if needed.

Goal:

- VE. To make the results of current research available for application to local and State problems by computerized access to the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC).

Summary, 1977-1978: The ERIC Project was continued, and use by all types of libraries continued to grow. ERIC provides a research facility which makes the results of authoritative research available to school, library, and community. The State Library houses and services the complete ERIC collection on microfilm and copies and supplies microfiche to libraries and patrons throughout the state. New equipment for production of paper copy was acquired during the year. The ERIC resources were included in workshops for public librarians conducted by State Library staff.

Implementation:

1978-1983: The ERIC program will continue indefinitely on essentially the same basis.

Goal:

- VF. To encourage cooperative programs of service among all types of libraries within the local community and at the State level.

Summary, 1977-1978: Cooperative activities centered around the meetings held in conjunction with the Metropolitan Libraries Project, the Advisory Council meetings of the ARRC's, and the implementation of the interlibrary loan code. In preparation for the S. C. Governor's Conference eight type of library or service committees were appointed to study library resources and services and to identify needs. All types of libraries were represented on the Advisory Committee for the Conference.

Implementation:

1978-1983: The State Library will maintain communications and ensure a mutual exchange of information with the Department of Education through regular contacts with the Library Consultant for Secondary Education (who is a member of the LSCA Advisory Council) and the Library Consultant for Elementary Education. Representative on the LSCA Advisory Council will serve as liaison between the State Library and the school, academic, institutional, and special libraries. The Field Services Staff will work with local librarians in exploring means of mutual cooperation within counties and regions.

Goal:

- VF1. To encourage further development of existing cooperative programs for and with academic libraries.

Summary, 1977-1978: The State Librarian and the USC Director of Libraries conferred frequently on matters of mutual concern. As a member of the SCLA Executive Board, the Deputy Librarian met regularly with college and other section representatives for planning and consultation. As a result of experience with the public library construction program, the State Library was consulted by several college librarians on building problems involving planning and equipping new or renovated buildings.

The State Library, having been designated by the Library of Congress, serves as the Union Location Center for South Carolina. Academic libraries not having the National Union Catalog Series obtain locations in the Southeast from the State Library.

Implementation:

1978-1983: The State Library will work through the College Section of the South Carolina Library Association to maintain contacts with academic libraries, to exchange information, and to explore new opportunities for cooperation. Periodic conferences will be held with the Executive Committee of the Section, and a State Library representative will attend open meetings of the Section. In addition to promoting cooperation generally, specific aims of these contacts will be to extend the interlibrary loan network to all institutions of higher learning and to ensure coordination of Higher Education Act library programs and LSCA programs wherever feasible.

Goal:

- IF2. To develop access to the resources of the special and privately supported libraries of the state.

Summary, 1977-1978: The Special Libraries Resource Committee for the S. C. Governor's Conference, including a State Library liaison person, held numerous meetings to develop fact sheet and position paper. In the process problems and mutual concerns were discussed at length. The committee compiled a listing of S. C. special libraries. The SCLA Special Library Section assisted in selection of special libraries as delegates to the Governor's Conference.

Implementation:

1978-1983: The State Library will continue to work closely with the Special Library Section with the object of tying special libraries into the interlibrary loan network and of exploring new avenues of cooperation. Where applicable, mutual lending agreements will be negotiated with individual libraries following the pattern of those already in effect.

- VG. To plan and carry out a state conference on libraries and information services in order to inform citizens of the status and needs of libraries, to produce goals for library development in the state, to prepare for the White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services, and to enlist lay leadership in the state to plan for library development.

Summary, 1977-1978: The Deputy Librarian of the State Library is serving as conference coordinator and a member of the Field Staff as assistant coordinator. FY 78 was a year of planning and preparation. An Advisory Committee representative of libraries and citizens was responsible for overall planning. Eight resource committees collected data, assessed needs, and developed materials. Ten regional committees planned pre-conferences. A program committee, publicity committee, and media committee helped in conference preparation. The South Carolina Library Association is co-sponsor of the conference with the State Library.

Implementation:

1978-1980: Ten regional pre-conferences will be held in the Fall of 1978. The S. C. Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services is scheduled for March 15-17, 1979. Nine South Carolinians will be delegates to the White House Conference, October 28 - November 3, 1979. The findings of the state and national conferences will be incorporated into the S. C. Program for Library Development and become part of its goals and activities in ensuing years.

APPENDIX A

EXHIBITS

TITLE 60
LIBRARIES, ARCHIVES, MUSEUMS
AND ARTS

- CHAPTER 1. South Carolina State Library
CHAPTER 3. Library of Supreme Court.
CHAPTER 5. County, Township, School Districts and Municipal Libraries.
CHAPTER 7. Regional Libraries.
CHAPTER 9. State and County Aid for School Libraries.
CHAPTER 11. Archives Act.
CHAPTER 13. South Carolina Museum Commission and Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.
CHAPTER 15. South Carolina Arts Commission.

CHAPTER 1

South Carolina State Library

See

- 60-1-10 Name of State Public Library Association changed to South Carolina State Library
60-1-20 South Carolina State Library created; appointment and terms of board of directors; vacancies.
60-1-30 Chairman and secretary of board; other officers and agents; compensation of board members
60-1-40 General duties of board
60-1-50 Powers of board.
60-1-60 Public libraries and certain agencies shall furnish information to board

§ 60-1-10. Name of State Public Library Association changed to South Carolina State Library.

The name of the State Public Library Association is hereby changed to the South Carolina State Library.

HISTORY: 1962 Code § 42-200; 1969 (56) 818.

§ 60-1-20. South Carolina State Library created; appointment and terms of board of directors; vacancies.

There is hereby created the South Carolina State Library which shall be governed by a board of directors consisting of seven members, one from each congressional district and one from the

State at large. The members shall be appointed by the Governor for terms of four years and until their successors are appointed and qualify, except that of those first appointed three shall serve for four years and two shall serve for two years. The terms of the two members whose terms expire April 26, 1969 and April 26, 1971 are hereby extended through June 30, 1969 and June 30, 1971 and the third member, whose term expires April 26, 1972, is hereby extended through June 30, 1973. All vacancies shall be filled in the manner of the original appointment for the unexpired portion of the term only.

HISTORY: 1962 Code § 42-201; 1952 Code § 42-201; 1942 Code § 5500; 1932 Code § 5472; 1929 (36) 261; 1935 (39) 220; 1969 (56) 818.

Cross references—

As to the exemption of public libraries from taxation, see SC Const. Art. 10, § 4.

As to sales tax exemption, see § 12-35-550.

As to stealing, damaging, etc. works of literature or objects of art of certain institutions, see §§ 16-13-330 to 16-13-370.

§ 60-1-30. Chairman and secretary of board; other officers and agents; compensation of board members.

The board of directors shall elect a chairman and secretary annually. The secretary, if possible, shall be an experienced librarian of administrative ability and shall be chosen either from within or without the board. Such other officers and agents as may be required may from time to time be chosen by the board. No member of the board shall receive compensation for services.

HISTORY: 1962 Code § 42-202; 1952 Code § 42-202; 1942 Code § 5500; 1932 Code § 5472; 1929 (36) 261; 1935 (39) 220.

§ 60-1-40. General duties of board.

It shall be the duty of the board of directors to create and improve public libraries over the entire State and devise and carry into effect methods by which public libraries may be extended to the rural districts of the State, and library service be provided for (A) inmates, patients or residents of penal institutions, reformatories, residential training schools, orphanages, or hospitals substantially supported by the State, and (B) students in residential schools for the handicapped, mentally retarded, hard of hearing, deaf, or other health-impaired persons who by reason thereof require special education, and departments of State government and for State government personnel requiring library services.

HISTORY: 1962 Code § 42-203; 1952 Code § 42-203; 1942 Code § 550; 1932 Code § 5472; 1929 (36) 261; 1935 (39) 220; 1967 (55) 1003; 1969 (56) 818.

§ 60-1-50. Powers of board.

The board of directors may:

(1) Receive funds derived from gifts to the Library or from any private or public source and administer and disburse such funds in such manner as may in its judgment best advance the objects above stated;

(2) Create districts of the State, having such area as the board may deem proper, for the purpose of facilitating the establishment and maintenance of public libraries;

(3) Allocate funds at its disposal between the districts so or otherwise created;

(4) Set standards for the library service rendered therein;

(5) Issue certificates to librarians or those desiring to become librarians in accordance with standards and under conditions prescribed by the board;

(6) Provide State government library services;

(7) Take such other action as may be deemed by it to be advisable or necessary to foster and encourage the establishment and maintenance of adequate library services to (A) inmates, patients, or residents of penal institutions, reformatories, residential training schools, orphanages, or hospitals substantially supported by the State, and (B) students in residential schools for the handicapped, mentally retarded, hard of hearing, deaf, or other health-impaired persons who by reason thereof require special education in public libraries within the State; and

(8) Make reasonable rules and regulations to carry out the intention of this chapter.

HISTORY: 1962 Code § 42-204; 1952 Code § 42-204; 1942 Code § 5500; 1932 Code § 5472; 1929 (36) 261; 1935 (39) 220; 1967 (55) 1003; 1969 (56) 818.

§ 60-1-60. Public libraries and certain agencies shall furnish information to board.

All public libraries and agencies furnishing specialized library service to the persons listed in §§ 60-1-40 and 60-1-50 shall furnish the board with such statistics of conditions and growth as the board shall from time to time request.

HISTORY: 1962 Code § 42-205; 1952 Code § 42-205; 1942 Code § 5500; 1932 Code § 5472; 1929 (36) 261; 1935 (39) 220; 1967 (55) 1003.

SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC LIBRARIES ANNUAL LIBRARY STATISTICS, 1976-77 FISCAL YEAR

Exhibit 2

OPERATING EXPENDITURES 1976-77

	* Population of Area Taxed for Support 1970 Census	Total	Salaries	Books & Periodicals	Audio-Visual Materials	Other Operating Expenses	Capital Outlay	Income 1976-77 Total Budget	Tax Rate Mills	** Grants-In-Aid	Revenue Sharing (Special)
Regional Libraries											
Abbeville-Greenwood	70,798	\$ 182,553.18	\$ 120,802.10	\$ 28,227.76	\$ 5,033.65	\$ 28,489.67	\$ 232,322.24	\$ 187,721.09	2	\$ 39,198.00	\$ 900.00
Aiken-Bamberg-Barnwell-Edgefield	139,841	323,242.00	213,458.13	57,945.49	2,738.58	49,069.80		335,280.53		84,597.00	
Allendale-Hampton-Jasper	37,455	64,394.90	29,616.20	15,615.13	357.48	18,806.09		67,000.24		20,913.00	
Newberry-Saluda	43,801	95,576.42	51,175.39	23,215.11	938.50	20,247.42		97,005.37		27,267.00	3,000.00
County Libraries 100,000 & Over											
Anderson County Library	105,474	309,030.86	151,073.80	68,299.73	3,974.83	85,682.50	3,622.25	320,808.59	2	48,949.00	61,000.00
Charleston County Library	247,650	906,095.15	468,085.59	213,303.02	5,043.97	219,662.57		939,404.75		140,959.00	
Greenville County Library	240,546	1,762,422.00	1,008,370.00	436,848.00		317,204.00	18,133.00	2,095,152.00	7	147,363.00	9,722.00
Richland County Library	233,868	1,233,576.67	659,582.36	346,071.50	11,018.30	216,904.51	9,854.07	1,369,173.35		135,395.00	
Spartanburg County Library	173,724	490,582.40	303,834.00	86,499.40	8,589.00	91,660.00	7,500.00	493,139.40		91,089.00	
County Libraries 50,000 - 100,000											
Beaufort County Library	51,136	155,212.00	77,295.00	32,622.00	7,636.00	37,659.00	9,621.00	169,715.00		30,458.00	11,200.00
Berkeley County Library	56,199	142,198.89	82,508.41	39,350.38	3,760.28	16,581.82		136,591.94		48,682.00	
Darlington County Library	53,442	188,919.70	102,506.64	38,219.01	439.62	47,754.43		194,146.43	3	37,694.00	
Florence County Library	69,636	271,250.65	152,174.87	47,342.60	3,496.65	68,236.53	201,242.00	308,420.08		71,677.00	
Horry County Memorial Library	69,992	195,752.27	130,894.09	36,536.88	6,478.03	21,843.27		196,456.07		42,851.00	5,000.00
Lexington County Circulating Library	69,012	191,346.09	123,622.43	33,037.75		34,685.91		191,411.70		46,741.00	1,000.00
Orangeburg County Free Library	69,789	181,756.93	72,751.14	38,394.42	1,007.15	19,604.22	4,751.36	134,815.10		31,871.00	
Pickens County Library	58,956	173,455.45	107,044.71	35,350.81	1,480.49	29,579.44	2,200.52	175,818.71		34,149.00	
Sumter County Library	79,455	219,896.43	134,742.79	51,556.29	2,413.03	28,184.32		205,693.50		42,714.00	
York County Library	85,216	231,764.29	118,658.26	41,466.26	5,247.92	66,391.85		289,543.20	2	35,984.00	
County Libraries 25,000 - 50,000											
Cherokee County Public Library	28,791	124,102.00	69,713.00	26,842.00	610.00	26,907.00		131,885.00	1	18,566.00	
Chester County Free Public Library	29,811	82,950.69	44,327.48	21,540.64		17,082.57		83,010.30	2.75	15,676.00	
Chesterfield County Library	33,667	72,470.50	37,957.20	19,912.74	422.86	14,177.70	832.00	72,891.69		25,177.00	
† Clarendon County Library	25,604	18,599.77		3,314.94		15,284.83		31,419.72		8,961.00	
Colleton County Memorial Library	27,622	72,010.97	46,052.98	17,076.97	474.07	8,406.95		74,010.97		13,523.00	
Dillon County Library	28,838	82,874.15	36,097.50	19,416.49	1,988.16	5,372.30		61,405.27		22,637.00	
Dorchester County Library	32,276	68,249.57	28,967.61	22,295.26	1,995.74	14,990.96	3,492.00	66,767.27		14,060.00	
Georgetown County Memorial Library	33,500	91,586.72	55,015.18	23,706.02	836.30	12,029.22		121,959.15		18,868.00	
Kershaw County Library	34,727	109,093.91	68,369.15	22,685.26	750.93	17,288.57	1,851.36	110,628.50		17,303.00	
Lancaster County Library	43,328	105,874.25	50,659.67	19,372.79	1,034.34	34,807.45		149,614.26		22,765.00	5,000.00
Laurens County Library	49,713	145,638.32	82,146.19	32,873.54	1,464.75	29,153.84	6,258.76	241,149.00		24,149.00	11,000.00
Marion County Library	30,270	113,749.41	59,771.58	24,036.09	971.66	28,970.08	7,201.81	133,958.00	4	16,035.00	
Marlboro County Public Library	27,151	46,623.03	30,536.80	10,607.21		5,479.02		46,623.03		13,045.00	
Oconee County Library	40,728	103,259.63	65,124.72	23,667.83	195.18	14,271.90		105,442.41		21,234.00	
Union Carnegie Library	29,230	62,783.75	31,009.35	15,476.59	2,206.07	14,091.74		62,162.43		22,301.00	550.00
Williamsburg County Library	34,243	23,082.83	8,703.86	5,031.23	116.20	9,231.64		29,761.24		11,985.00	
County Libraries 25,000 & Under											
Calhoun County Public Library	10,780	38,564.90	22,293.12	7,166.95	180.08	8,924.75	1,922.63	38,940.56		8,967.00	
Fairfield County Library	19,999	47,611.15	26,937.65	9,696.17	3,160.99	7,816.34		47,877.06	3	10,176.00	
Lee County Public Library	18,323	23,618.18	12,487.00	6,829.81	216.92	4,084.43		23,620.76		6,413.00	2,000.00
McCormick County Library	7,955	10,910.39	3,786.31	3,348.79		3,775.29		10,877.05		5,034.00	
Municipal & Township Libraries											
Chapin Memorial Library (Included in Horry)		41,415.59	24,739.37	12,504.30		4,171.92		44,584.25			
South Carolina State Library											
TOTALS	2,590,516	\$ 8,737,096.42	\$ 5,360,739.66	\$ 2,140,639.18	\$ 86,307.73	\$ 1,714,565.85	\$ 501,184.00	\$ 10,411,089.00		\$ 1,475,454.00	\$ 110,372.00

* All 1976-77 statistics based on 1970 Census.
 ** Grants-in-Aid figures may vary from that shown on local reports because of date of receipt of funds. Includes 75, 76 and 77 funds. No construction Grants included.
 † Clarendon served by Sumter.
 ‡ Total LSCA Income, including grants to libraries. County libraries income is from local support only. (Inclusive of Operating Revenue.)
 § Special appropriation for Transitional Quarter for Federal fiscal year included.

SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC LIBRARIES
ANNUAL LIBRARY STATISTICS, 1976-77 FISCAL YEAR

Exhibit 2 (cont.)

	BOOKSTOCK				REGISTERED USERS		CIRCULATION		INTERLIBRARY LOANS					
	Total Volumes	Volumes Added	Newspapers	Periodicals	Total	Juvenile	Total	Juvenile	Loan Period (Days)	Volumes Lent	Volumes Borrowed	Reference & Reading Aid Transactions	Number of Branches & Stations	Bookmobiles Operated
Regional Libraries														
Abbeville-Greenwood	114,834	4,626	6	141	23,544	10,242	231,040	87,843	14		130	3,169	5	1
Aiken-Bamberg-Barnwell-Edgefield	159,945	10,184	17	330	45,987		489,916	174,760	28	19	529		9	1
Anders-Hampton-Jasper	53,958	1,993	6	93	10,513	4,741	44,937	19,459	14		872	3,169	1	1
Newberry-Saluda	58,227	3,029	7	113	11,877	3,728	126,551	43,783	14		83	4,632	2	1
County Libraries 100,000 & Over														
Anderson County Library	138,162	10,388	11	229	23,750	5,472	369,577	144,055	14	27	787	5,500	7	1
Charleston County Library	368,322	27,410	39	503	74,996		715,572	291,755	28	23	507	89,545	10	2
Greenville County Library	397,809	43,166	19	1,260			1,103,333		25	161	694	108,708	7	5
Richland County Library	305,591	30,054	34	989	152,120	40,481	849,180	313,892	21	28	841	86,965	7	1
Spartanburg County Library	205,259	10,294	19	338	36,070	9,270	422,860	165,223	28	36	595	16,370	3	2
County Libraries 50,000 - 100,000														
Beaufort County Library	68,285	5,300	13	157	15,145		108,152	29,700	21		354		1	1
Boyle County Library	48,400	5,210	4	123	9,157	2,618	126,029	37,082	14		211	1,650	3	1
Calhoun County Library	112,989	4,295	31	337	22,781	8,967	162,841	73,760	14	34	482	1,450	4	1
Cherokee County Library	101,906	7,536	17	262	37,976	18,219	229,490	97,341	14	40	840	17,008	6	2
Clay County Memorial Library	97,435	5,261	10	281	24,418		224,159	51,912	21	7	210	6,377	3	1
Lexington County Circulating Lib.	122,029	6,253	9	180	54,053	27,803	217,408	102,883	14		48	11,541	5	1
Orangeburg County Free Library	48,616	1,444	16	185	16,982	5,074	150,251	50,693	14		334		2	1
Pickens County Library	59,986	4,568	10	158	29,582	12,500	160,001	53,440	25	19	362	8,663	4	1
Sumter County Library	74,448	7,926	15	187	18,219	5,335	176,986	60,795	14	5	727	4,000	1	1
York County Library	114,376	10,220	16	291	22,081	7,687	235,595	95,207	14	2	127	5,057	3	1
County Libraries 25,000 - 50,000														
Cherokee County Public Library	66,895	3,470	7	158	12,595		122,115	43,257	14	86	506	4,237	1	1
Chester County Free Public Libran	12,341	8747	9	127	9,490	3,751	90,158	38,762	14		210	3,503	1	1
Chestnecell County Library	33,448	3,690	7	84	10,906	4,296	70,751	31,003	14	1	1,468	457	2	1
Clarendon County Library	53,087	2,976	5	80	7,481	3,284	89,927	32,889	14	3	268	3,058		1
Columbia County Memorial Library	51,004	2,038	6	144			54,799	15,857	21		191		2	1
Dillon County Library	28,575	2,344	4	95	6,913	3,910	37,102	18,838	14	161	375	4,970	1	1
Dorchester County Library	13,100	3,021	15	126	6,500		53,592	19,079	14	1	451		1	1
Georgetown County Memorial Libra	69,360	3,145	13	164	12,249		116,765	33,883	14		634		1	1
Kershaw County Library	52,991	2,875	4	125	13,821	4,918	122,056	44,145	14		300		1	1
Lancaster County Library	79,499	5,820	10	163	20,000		131,173	49,496	28	21	546		2	1
Laurens County Library	52,130	2,240	11	126	8,570		77,539	19,198	14	6	120	321	2	1
Marion County Library	31,214	1,769	6	77	8,596	1,488	73,155	29,382	14		222	7,825		1
Marlboro County Public Library	73,664	3,488	3	116	9,602		122,484	34,214	28	23	198	5,327	3	1
Monroe County Library	27,027	3,665	6	144	4,745	1,291	33,181	7,171	28	1	99	137		1
Union Carnegie Library	18,738	1,779	5	44	4,945	2,391	18,437	6,718	14		165		1	
Williamsburg County Library														
County Libraries 25,000 & Under														
Calhoun County Public Library	31,821	1,673	6	91	2,870	1,533	35,668	20,240	14		612	645	1	1
Fairfield County Library	29,601	1,043	4	59	4,857		28,126	7,203	14		422	1,248	1	1
Lee County Public Library	20,430	974	2	48	4,548		28,831	8,201	14		121	42		1
McComock County Library	7,706	665	1	26	1,095	424	5,289	2,523	14		119	600		
Municipal & Township Libraries														
Chapin Memorial Library (Included)	25,063	2,351	13	89	8,879		91,293	16,650	28					
South Carolina State Library	136,387		9	1,473			35,952			18,893		9,554		
TOTALS	3,603,538	271,463	473	9,739	789,516	189,223	7,582,269	2,372,292		19,599	15,760	395,726	101	43

**SOUTH CAROLINA STATE SUPPORTED INSTITUTIONS
LIBRARY STATISTICS, 1976-77**

Exhibit 3

	OPERATING EXPENSES							INCOME		BOOKSTOCK				PERSONNEL	
	Residents	Total	Salaries	Books & Other Materials	Audio-Visuals	Other Operating Expenses	Equipment or Capital Outlay	Total	Inst & Other Funds	State Library Grants	Total Volumes	Volumes Added	Newspapers	Periodicals	Professional Non-Prof.
ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS															
S. C. Department of Corrections Library	5,081(a)	\$72,717.00	\$ 47,387.00	\$ 19,073.00	\$ 3,479.00	\$ 1,578.00	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 72,717.00	\$ 80,765.00	\$ 11,952.00	15,437	5,845	4	23	1 28
Central Correctional Institution*															
Kirkland Correctional Institution*															
Aiken Youth Correctional Center*															
Givens Youth Correctional Center*															
Women's Correctional Institution*															
Manning Correctional Institution*															
MacDougal Youth Correctional Institution*															
Walden Correctional Institution*															
Wateree River Correctional Institution*															
Goodman Correctional Institution*															
Reception and Evaluation Center*															
Maximum Detention and Retraining Center*															
Youth Services Institutions															
Birchwood School	375	16,147.00	13,477.00	2,186.00	484.00			16,147.00	14,461.00	1,686.00	2,551	307	3	44	1
Willow Lane School	200	16,939.07	14,739.00	1,689.00	511.07			16,939.07	16,078.07	861.00	5,374	840	6	36	1
R & E Center	230	14,905.00	13,942.00	963.00				14,905.00	14,905.00		2,456	168	3	24	1
Institutions for the Mentally Retarded															
Coastal Center	542	21,816.22	11,434.00	4,139.81	3,911.83	1,253.44	1,077.34	21,816.22	19,438.22	2,378.00	5,413	565	9	87	1
Midlands Center	522	19,874.33	15,235.44	2,455.02	1,437.15	279.11	467.61	19,874.33	17,476.33	2,398.00	6,425	485		15	2
Whitten Village	2,400	66,731.00	42,272.00	11,981.00	6,758.00	5,720.00		66,731.00	61,545.00	5,186.00	18,651	1,232	9	68	5
Mental Health Institutions															
Crafts-Farrow State Hospital	1,690	34,469.50	23,371.00	5,602.67	1,563.83	932.00		34,469.50	29,303.50	5,166.00	8,388	571	28	74	3
S. C. State Hospital—Hogler Library	1,684	34,016.00	23,330.00	7,009.33	2,110.67	398.00	1,168.00	34,016.00	28,830.00	5,186.00	9,462	924	44	92	2
William S. Hall Institute (b)															
Institutions for Physically Handicapped															
S. C. School for the Blind	151	11,904.26	10,572.30	1,221.96	110.00			12,314.24	11,728.22	586.02	6,210	673		10	1
S. C. School for the Deaf	416	16,101.50	13,566.62	2,337.39		197.49		16,893.36	15,371.22	1,322.14	7,201	425	4	33	1
S. C. Crippled Children's Convalescent Center (c)	36		2,955.00	481.00		64.00		2,600.00		2,600.00					1
Special Institutions															
John de la Howe School	216	16,699.00	13,769.00	2,093.00	97.00		750.00	16,699.00	15,517.00	1,182.00	4,300	329	5	47	2
State Park Health Center	529**	18,222.76	16,191.00	1,955.10		76.66		18,272.24	18,272.24		10,046	132	6	67	1
Holmesview Center (d)	240**	400.00		400.00				400.00		400.00					
Earle E. Morris Village (d)	810**	800.00		800.00				800.00		800.00					1
Palm-tto Center (d)	275**	600.00		600.00				600.00		600.00					
		\$362,362.64	\$264,641.36	\$64,977.08	\$ 20,482.55	\$ 10,498.70	\$ 4,662.95	\$366,013.96	\$323,690.80	\$42,323.16	101,944	12,496	121	620	7 46

* Served by S. C. Department of Corrections Library.

** Represents total residents served annually, not capacity or population of institution.

(a) Total number of residents for all 12 adult correctional centers served.

(b) Library for professional staff only (300 staff members).

(c) Served by Florence County Library under contract between S. C. State Library, Florence County Library and the Convalescent Center.

(d) No library at the Center. The State Library selects and purchases paperback books for those institutions.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES ANNUAL LIBRARY STATISTICS, 1976-77 FISCAL YEAR

	OPERATING EXPENSES 1976-77				LIBRARY COLLECTIONS			PERSONNEL (Full-Time Equivalent)			
	Grand Total	Salaries & Wages	Books & Other Library Materials	Binding	Total Volumes	Volumes Added	Volumes Withdrawn	Professional	Non-Professional	Number of Hours of Student Assistance	Total Enrollment
FOUR YEAR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES											
Allen University	\$ 53,640.00	\$ 42,000.00	\$ 11,640.00	\$ 0	51,954	776	731	2	5	9,000	513
Baptist College of Charleston	346,402.97	143,320.50	116,547.42	0	105,977	8,234	734	7	12	10,570	2,290
Benedict College	240,280.40	122,501.07	116,614.22	1,145.11	125,000	12,352	124	4	2	9	1,982
Bob Jones University (a)	NA	NA	56,930.00	3,070.00	148,885	6,650	28	6	4	28,563	
Central Wesleyan College	58,570.00	28,376.00	18,639.00	529.00	43,112	2,541	83	2	2.5	1,810	373
Citadel (b)	362,994.00	155,214.00	207,780.00	3,742.00	153,132	5,087	304	5	10	2,040	3,235
Claflin College	232,489.00	101,358.00	111,407.00	3,905.00	90,475	6,686	55	4	7.5	5,720.5	11,274
Clemson University	1,762,250.00	896,229.00	820,087.00	43,963.00	650,682	33,582	1,031	18	56	17,164	
Coker College	61,882.86	35,164.54	26,154.70	563.42	60,155	1,457	280	2	1.4	4,602	432
College of Charleston (c)	587,325.00	333,005.00	158,589.00	13,548.00	181,587	15,830	266	11	19	16,617	4,129
Columbia Bible College	82,448.00	52,164.00	23,483.00	1,982.00	52,690	3,516	1,268	2	5.5	2,042	980
Columbia College	169,586.00	73,610.00	68,963.00	4,367.00	115,856	10,805	2,726	4	6.4	5,658	1,032
Converse College	162,102.00	75,714.00	58,790.00	4,666.00	104,389	2,672	135	5	4.75	4,905	1,451
Eiskene College	116,673.45	54,287.28	49,949.55	1,738.44	106,205	5,216	167	2	4.7	2,856	
Francis Marion College	590,418.00	221,754.00	328,315.00	10,693.00	168,659	22,951	112	8	13	9,409	
Furman University	362,576.00	182,901.00	166,908.00	8,471.00	234,350	6,370	2,131	7	9.6	11,648	2,308
Lander College	217,530.00	100,655.00	112,711.00	4,134.00	96,934	9,891	296	3	5.75	4,377	1,750
Limestone College	46,365.00	30,473.00	15,892.00	0	51,201	2,251	405	2	1	2,062	1,581
Lutheran Theological Sem. Summary	77,920.14	44,040.06	30,517.87	3,362.21	57,937	3,243	0	2	1	1,525	
Medical University of S. C.	613,649.00	313,920.00	220,824.00	20,124.00	114,948	5,813	10	9.6	24.5	6,000	2,303
Morris College	66,965.31	31,416.03	34,166.16	1,083.12	30,235	4,666	20	2	3	8,916	1,275
Norberry College	145,044.00	83,148.00	58,081.00	61,000.00				4	4	4,592	843
Presbyterian College	148,478.00	69,749.00	67,679.00	3,212.00	92,087	5,178	302	2	5.3	3,127	830
South Carolina State College	439,902.00	176,820.00	207,038.00	5,342.00	197,940	11,169	0	8	6	18,550	3,823
University of South Carolina	3,134,124.00	1,541,163.00	1,318,943.00	91,045.00	1,558,797	104,550	3,305	53	102	80,620	23,854
Voorhees College	105,108.00	72,995.00	29,113.00	3,000.00	82,109	1,580	86	4	6	3,255	
Winthrop College	693,240.00	354,201.00	276,673.00	9,522.00	251,041	11,395	8,502	13	17.5	18,691.8	4,000
Wofford College (d)	172,793.00	112,393.00	48,000.00	7,000.00	110,051	7,294	275	5	4.5	6,888.5	
USC-Spartanburg	164,958.08	59,644.40	33,695.00	1,500.00	46,989	9,130	218	3	4		1,442
USC-Aiken	186,140.10	65,094.90	113,152.00	1,491.20	34,356	6,824	0	3	3	6,874.5	3,787
Coastal Carolina College	179,542.00	71,334.00	88,432.00	3,157.00	55,653	8,469	220	3	4	3,641	1,260
JUNIOR COLLEGES											
Anderson Junior College	70,214.00	41,960.00	24,762.00	186.00	24,781	2,022	77	2	2.5	1,665	1,205
Clinton Junior College	No Report Received										
Friendship Junior College (e)	20,155.00	13,421.00	6,734.00	0	10,440	300	0	2	0	4,800	308
North Greenville College	53,748.00	37,062.00	11,918.00	1,613.00	32,990	1,300	611	1	3.5	1,532	1,292
Southern Methodist College	10,209.72	8,800.00	2,083.77	325.95	10,363	287	0	1	0	200	
Spartanburg Methodist College	45,660.00	18,000.00	16,430.00	100.00	26,056	851	156	1	4	4,120	2,770
USC-Union	30,169.14	11,606.14	17,806.20	567.25	22,807	1,317	0	1	1	1,770	300
USC-Salkehatchie	33,521.71	27,111.89	23,265.86	3,143.96	26,370	2,508	232	1	1	5,314.5	1,158
USC-Sumter	63,717.04	33,511.10	21,520.78	1,073.37	37,244	1,121	0	2	2	5,050	740
USC-Beaufort	64,280.20	20,743.20	25,799.30	846.67	24,172	2,735	0	1	5	2,140	716
USC-Lancaster	55,387.91	25,067.00	21,722.78	1,423.80	34,028	2,846	25	1	3.5	1,635	513
TECHNICAL EDUCATION CENTERS											
Aiken	70,206.00	39,836.00	30,370.00	0	8,047	4,153		1	4.5		3,684
Chesterfield-Madison	51,538.00	25,711.00	25,827.00	0	13,447	839	153	1	1.33	2,640	1,542
Florence-Darlington	65,000.00	40,000.00	19,000.00	0	24,525	833	247	2	2		2,500
Greenville	213,496.00	117,652.00	42,526.00	126.00	28,864	1,104	68	4.5	7	3,175	5,574
Horry-Georgetown	55,128.00	26,751.00	24,692.00	0	15,904	1,460	130	1	2.5	2,613	2,880
Midlands-Airport Campus	96,593.00	51,107.00	42,486.00	0	18,072	2,036	179	3	2	2,251	4,968
Midlands-Bellhine Campus	113,476.00	82,556.00	30,910.00	0	26,082	1,616	196	3.5	2	3,261	8,954
Orangeburg-Calhoun	124,207.00	92,635.00	25,294.00	73.00	22,553	2,194	213	3.5	4	7,345	2,658
Piedmont	77,865.00	44,568.00	33,897.00	0	15,998	2,123	386	1	4		3,000
Spartanburg	74,058.98	31,081.37	39,377.61	0	19,284	1,824	0	1	3	1,020	
Sumter	46,924.17	20,838.96	19,602.06	484.25	16,419	1,646	24	1	2	2,160	5,029
Tri-County (f)	93,000.00	42,000.00	34,336.00	10,671.00	24,184	3,767	165	2	9		
Trident-North Campus	101,046.00	59,617.00	41,429.00	0	24,298	2,738	606	3	4	4,500	3,647
Trident-Palmer Campus	93,262.00	58,700.00	34,562.00	0	18,839	1,695	57	3	1	1,800	
York	56,856.00	35,122.00	21,734.00	0	15,724	478	0	3	1		2,133
Beaufort	62,160.00	40,166.00	18,987.00	0	8,585	2,374	0	1	3	577	1,003

(a) Includes Music Library.

(b) Includes Chemistry Dept. & Civil Engineering Dept.

(c) Includes Towell Learning Resources Center & Grace Marine Biological Laboratory Library.

(d) Includes Chemistry Dept. & Psychology Dept.

(e) Includes Media Center.

(f) Includes Child Development Center, Anderson, S. C.

South Carolina's Poor

Exhibit 5

COUNTY	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL BLACK POPULATION	POOR POPULATION	POOR BLACKS	POOR WHITES	COUNTIES & OF TOTAL STATE POOR
Abbeville	21,112	6,557	4,244	2,833	1,411	.16
Aiken	91,023	21,815	16,482	9,736	6,746	.64
Allendale	9,692	5,824	3,698	3,202	496	.14
Anderson	105,474	19,043	16,775	6,630	10,145	.65
Bamberg	15,950	8,698	5,398	4,429	969	.21
Barnwell	17,176	7,067	4,944	3,791	1,153	.19
Beaufort	51,136	16,848	11,993	8,954	3,039	.46
Berkeley	56,197	16,968	16,942	10,326	6,616	.65
Calhoun	10,780	6,514	4,598	3,953	645	.17
Charleston	247,645	77,820	55,078	37,752	17,326	2.13
Cherokee	36,791	7,098	6,659	2,736	3,923	.26
Chester	29,811	11,692	7,883	5,667	2,216	.30
Chesterfield	33,667	11,065	9,419	5,647	3,772	.36
Clarendon	25,604	15,870	12,672	10,830	1,842	.49
Colleton	27,622	12,930	10,296	7,805	2,491	.40
Darlington	53,442	20,275	15,784	11,474	4,310	.61
Dillon	28,838	11,960	11,783	8,302	3,481	.45
Dorchester	32,276	11,319	7,841	5,453	2,388	.30
Edgefield	15,692	8,104	5,559	3,611	1,948	.21
Fairfield	19,999	11,882	7,480	6,528	952	.29
Florence	89,636	32,646	24,180	17,848	6,332	.93

COUNTY	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL BLACK POPULATION	% POOR POPULATION	POOR BLACKS	POOR WHITES	COUNTIES % OF TOTAL STATE POOR
Georgetown	33,500	16,204	12,131	9,295	2,836	.47
Greenville	240,546	39,598	34,918	14,296	20,523	1.35
Greenwood	49,686	13,841	7,038	3,908	3,130	.27
Hampton	15,878	7,771	5,839	4,423	1,416	.23
Horry	69,992	17,398	21,373	11,145	10,227	.83
Jasper	11,885	6,783	4,526	3,702	824	.17
Kershaw	34,727	11,046	8,110	5,453	2,657	.31
Lancaster	43,328	10,738	7,465	4,248	3,217	.29
Laurens	49,713	14,128	7,515	4,338	3,197	.29
Lee	18,323	10,964	8,488	7,408	1,080	.33
Lexington	88,012	11,049	13,220	4,990	8,230	.51
McCormick	7,955	4,800	3,079	2,638	441	.12
Marion	30,270	15,297	11,432	9,119	2,313	.44
Marlboro	27,151	11,832	9,165	6,580	2,585	.35
Newberry	29,273	9,684	5,948	3,674	2,274	.23
Oconee	40,728	3,981	7,019	1,214	5,805	.27
Orangeburg	69,789	38,332	26,499	22,036	4,463	1.02
Pickens	58,956	5,466	8,099	1,694	6,405	.31
Richland	233,868	73,288	39,607	25,126	14,481	1.53
Saluda	14,528	4,892	3,577	1,933	1,644	.14
Spartanburg	173,724	36,489	30,639	14,473	16,166	1.18
Sumter	79,425	33,086	24,539	19,286	5,253	.95
Union	29,230	8,277	5,183	2,689	2,494	.20
Williamsburg	34,243	20,867	16,485	13,855	2,630	.64
York	85,216	20,649	13,435	7,271	6,164	.52
TOTALS	2,590,509	788,455	595,037	382,310	212,656	22.95 or 23%

Source: These figures come from the 1970 Census (PC(1)-C42 S.C.)

National Inventory of Library Needs - 1975

INDICATORS OF NEEDS BY PUBLIC LIBRARIES, 1975

1. Staff
 - a. Professional One full time equivalent (FTE) per 6,000 persons in the population of the area served.
 - b. Support* Two per professional, or per professional expected by 1a, whichever is greater.
2. Collection
 - a. Print materials: Books, journal periodicals, and microform equivalents 10,000 volumes, or three per capita, whichever is greater, up to 500,000 population; above 500,000 population, 1.5 million volumes plus two per capita in excess of 500,000.
 - b. Audiovisual and other materials Up to 25,000 population, 1,000 titles, or one per ten persons, whichever is greater (based on audio recordings); 25,000 to 50,000, 2,500 titles plus one per nine persons in excess of 25,000 (based on audio recordings plus at least 8mm films); 50,000 to 150,000, 5,300 titles plus one per 17 persons in excess of 50,000 (based on audio recordings, 8mm and 16mm films, framed prints, slides. . .) 150,000 and up, 17,500 titles plus 21 per thousand persons above 150,000 (based on full range of materials, dominated by 16mm films and audio recordings).
3. Acquisitions during the year
 - a. Print materials One per six persons up to 500,000 population, plus one per eight persons above 500,000 population
 - b. Audiovisual materials 10% of collection expected by 2b, for population up to one million; 7% of collection expected by 2b, for population exceeding one million.
4. Net assignable space 0.6 sq.ft. per capita in the main library. **
5. Operating Expenditures \$9 per capita for up to 150,000 population; \$10 p.c. for libraries serving 150 to 500,000; \$12 p.c. for libraries serving more than 500,000
6. Hours of Service, Main Library 45 hours per week for population up to 25,000; 66 hours per week for population of 25,000 and more

* Technical, clerical, secretarial . . . ; does not include Plant operation and maintenance staff.

**Actual space in main library can be compared to the indicator of space needed for more than half of the public libraries in 1975 -those with only a main library; for the larger libraries, the space in main library is not separable from the LIBGIS reports, which called for total "net area, in square feet, assigned for library purposes."

APPENDIX B

BASIC STATE PLAN

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
GRANTS AND CONTRACTS REVIEW UNIT
P.O. BOX 11333 COLUMBIA, S.C. 29211
TEL: 803-758-7707

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE		2. APPLICANT'S APPLICATION		3. STATE APPLICATION IDENTIFIER		4. NUMBER	
1. TYPE OF ACTION <input type="checkbox"/> PREAPPLICATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> APPLICATION (Mark appropriate box) <input type="checkbox"/> NOTIFICATION OF INTENT (Opl.) <input type="checkbox"/> REPORT OF FEDERAL ACTION		b. DATE Year month day 19 78 8 28		b. DATE Year month day ASSIGNED 19		b. DATE Year month day	
4. LEGAL APPLICANT/RECIPIENT				5. FEDERAL EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NO.			
a. Applicant Name : South Carolina State Library				1-57600286-A9			
b. Organization Unit : 1500 Senate Street				6. PRO. GRAM (From Federal Catalog)			
c. Street/P.O. Box : P.O. Box 11469				a. NUMBER 1 3 0 4 6 4			
d. City : Columbia				b. TITLE			
e. County : Richland				Library Services - Grants for Public Libraries			
f. State : South Carolina				g. ZIP Code : 29211			
h. Contact Person (Name & telephone No.) : Betty E. Callahan (803) 758-3181				7. TYPE OF APPLICANT/RECIPIENT			
7. TITLE AND DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT				A-State B-Interstate C-School District D-County E-City F-School District G-Special Purpose District			
Basic State Plan Amendment (Library Services and Construction Act, Title I)				H-Community Action Agency I-Higher Educational Institution J-Indian Tribe K-Other (Specify):			
10. AREA OF PROJECT IMPACT (Name of cities, counties, States, etc.)				11. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS BENEFITING			
South Carolina				2,595,016			
13. PROPOSED FUNDING				14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF:			
a. FEDERAL \$ (est) 802,303.00				a. APPLICANT NA			
b. APPLICANT .00				b. PROJECT NA			
c. STATE 2,040,365.00				16. PROJECT START DATE Year month day			
d. LOCAL .00				19 78 10 1			
e. OTHER .00				17. PROJECT DURATION 24 Months			
f. TOTAL \$ 2,842,668.00				18. ESTIMATED DATE TO BE SUBMITTED TO FEDERAL AGENCY Year month day			
				19 78 10 1			
20. FEDERAL AGENCY TO RECEIVE REQUEST (Name, City, State, ZIP code)				21. TYPE OF APPLICATION			
U.S. Office of Education/DHEW, Room 3319B-ROB 3, Washington, D.C.				A-New B-Renewal C-Revision D-Continuation E-Augmentation			
				Enter appropriate letter (A) [A]			
22. THE APPLICANT CERTIFIES THAT:				23. TYPE OF CHANGE (For 15a or 15b)			
a. To the best of my knowledge and belief, data in this preapplication/application are true and correct, the document has been duly authorized by the governing body of the applicant and the applicant will comply with the attached requirements of the amendment is approved.				A-Increase Dollars B-Decrease Dollars C-Increase Duration D-Decrease Duration E-Continuation			
b. If required by OMB Circular A-85 this application was submitted, pursuant to its instructions thereon, to appropriate clearinghouses and all responses are attached: response				F-Other (Specify):			
(1) State				Enter appropriate letter(s) [] [] []			
(2) ()							
(3) ()							
23. CERTIFYING REPRESENTATIVE				24. DATE SIGNED			
a. TYPED NAME AND TITLE				Year month day			
Estellene P. Walker, Librarian				19 78 8 30			
25. AGENCY NAME				26. APPLICATION RECEIVED			
D. H. E. W.				19			
27. ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT				28. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE			
U. S. O. E.				O. L. L. R.			
29. ADDRESS				30. FEDERAL GRANT IDENTIFICATION			
400 Maryland Ave. Washington, D. C. 20202				J007901040			
31. ACTION TAKEN				32. FUNDING			
<input type="checkbox"/> a. AWARDED				a. FEDERAL \$ 802,303.00			
<input type="checkbox"/> b. REJECTED				b. APPLICANT .00			
<input type="checkbox"/> c. RETURNED FOR AMENDMENT				c. STATE 2,040,365.00			
<input type="checkbox"/> d. DEFERRED				d. LOCAL .00			
<input type="checkbox"/> e. WITHDRAWN				e. OTHER .00			
f. TOTAL \$ 2,842,668.00				33. ACTION DATE Year month day			
				19 78 10 01			
34. FEDERAL AGENCY A-85 ACTION				35. CONTACT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (Name and telephone number)			
a. In taking these action, any comments received from clearinghouses were considered. If agency response is due under provisions of Part 1, OMB Circular A-85, it has been or is being made.				Elizabeth H. Hughey			
b. FEDERAL AGENCY A-85 OFFICIAL (Name and telephone no.)				202/245-2813			
				36. ENDING DATE Year month day			
				19 79 09 30			
				37. REMARKS ADDED			
				<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			

GRANTS AND CONTRACTS REVIEW UNIT
P.O. BOX 11333 COLUMBIA, S.C. 29211
TEL: 803-758-7707

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE		2. APPLICANT'S APPLICATION	1. NUMBER NA	2. STATE APPLICATION IDENTIFIER	3. NUMBER
1. TYPE OF ACTION <input type="checkbox"/> PREAPPLICATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> APPLICATION (Mark appropriate box)	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTIFICATION OF INTENT (ONI) <input type="checkbox"/> REPORT OF FEDERAL ACTION	4. DATE Year month day 19 78 8 28	5. DATE Year month day 19 78 8 28	6. DATE Year month day 19 78 8 28	7. DATE Year month day 19 78 8 28
4. LEGAL APPLICANT/RECIPIENT			5. FEDERAL EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NO. 1-57600286-A9		
a. Applicant Name : South Carolina State Library b. Organization Unit : 1500 Senate Street c. Street/P.O. Box : P.O. Box 11469 d. City : Columbia e. State : South Carolina f. Contact Person (Name & telephone No.) : Betty E. Callahan (803) 758-3181			6. PRO-GRAM (From Federal Catalog) a. NUMBER : 11131-46151 b. TITLE : Library Services - Interlibrary Cooperation		
7. TITLE AND DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT Basic State Plan Amendment (Library Services and Construction Act, Title III)			8. TYPE OF APPLICANT/RECIPIENT A-State B-Intermediate C-Suburban D-City E-School District F-Local Government G-Other (Specify) H-Community Action Agency I-Higher Educational Institution J-Indian Tribe K-Other (Specify) Enter appropriate letter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A		
9. TYPE OF ASSISTANCE A-Grant B-Subcontract Grant C-Loan D-Insurance E-Other (Specify) Enter appropriate letter(s) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A1-			10. AREA OF PROJECT IMPACT (Name of nation, continent, States, etc.) South Carolina		
11. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS BENEFITING 2,595,016			12. TYPE OF APPLICATION A-New B-Continuation C-Expansion D-Other (Specify) Enter appropriate letter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A		
13. PROPOSED FUNDING a. FEDERAL : (est) 55,702.00 b. APPLICANT : 00 c. STATE : 51,851.00 d. LOCAL : 00 e. OTHER : 00 f. TOTAL : 107,553.00			14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF: a. APPLICANT : NA b. PROJECT : NA 15. PROJECT START DATE Year month day 19 78 10 1 16. PROJECT DURATION : 24 Months 17. ESTIMATED DATE TO BE SUBMITTED TO FEDERAL AGENCY : Year month day 19 78 10 1		
18. TYPE OF CHANGE (For 15a or 15b) A-Increase Dollars B-Decrease Dollars C-Increase Duration D-Decrease Duration E-Continuation F-Other (Specify) Enter appropriate letter(s) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>			19. EXISTING FEDERAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER NA		
20. FEDERAL AGENCY TO RECEIVE REQUEST (Name, City, State, ZIP code) U.S. Office of Education/DHEW, Room 3319B - ROB 3, Washington, D.C. 20202			21. REMARKS ADDED <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
22. THE APPLICANT CERTIFIES THAT: a. To the best of my knowledge and belief, data in this preapplication/application are true and correct. The document has been duly authorized by the governing body of the applicant and the applicant will comply with the attached requirements of the submission is approved. b. If required by OMB Circular A-85 this application was submitted, pursuant to its instructions thereon, to appropriate designations and all responses are attached: response attached			23. CERTIFYING REPRESENTATIVE a. TYPED NAME AND TITLE : Estellene P. Walker, Librarian b. SIGNATURE : [Signature] c. DATE SIGNED : Year month day 19 78 8 30		
24. AGENCY NAME D. H. E. W.			25. APPLICANT'S RECEIVED DATE 19 78 8 30		
26. ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT U. S. O. E.			27. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE O. L. L. R.		
28. ADDRESS 400 Maryland Ave. Washington, D. C. 20202			29. FEDERAL GRANT IDENTIFICATION 1007901140		
30. ACTION TAKEN <input type="checkbox"/> a. AWARDED <input type="checkbox"/> b. REJECTED <input type="checkbox"/> c. RETURNED FOR AMENDMENT <input type="checkbox"/> d. DEFERRED <input type="checkbox"/> e. WITHDRAWN			31. FUNDING a. FEDERAL : \$ 55,702.00 b. APPLICANT : 00 c. STATE : 51,851.00 d. LOCAL : 00 e. OTHER : 00 f. TOTAL : \$ 107,553.00		
32. ACTION DATE : Year month day 19 78 10 01			33. CONTACT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (Name and telephone number) Elizabeth H. Hughey 202/245-2813		
34. STARTING DATE : Year month day 19 78 10 01			35. ENDING DATE : Year month day 19 79 09 30		
36. REMARKS ADDED <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			37. FEDERAL AGENCY A-85 OFFICIAL (Name and telephone no.)		
38. FEDERAL AGENCY A-85 ACTION			39. FEDERAL AGENCY A-85 ACTION		

OCR-1
(Form)

Estimate based on FY 78 allocation. Actual figure to be submitted after Congress passes appropriation.



TELEPHONE
803-758-7707

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR
GRANTS AND CONTRACTS REVIEW UNIT
P.O. BOX 11333
COLUMBIA
29211

ACTION OF BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD

TO: S.C. State Library
P. O. Box 11469
Columbia, S. C. 29211

CONTROL NUMBER:

9-H87-002

ATTN: Beety E. Callaham

THE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD HAS TAKEN THE FOLLOWING ACTION ON THE
ABOVE REFERENCED REQUEST:

PROJECT TITLE Basic state plan amendment (Title I)

AMOUNT \$ 2,842,668

☒ APPROVAL FOR YOU TO FILE FOR FEDERAL OR OTHER FUNDS AS INDICATED.

☐ APPROVAL CONTINGENT UPON CERTAIN SPECIFIED CONDITIONS AS FOLLOWS:

☐ DISAPPROVED THE ALLOCATION OF THESE FUNDS.

☒ A-95 REVIEW PROCESS HAS BEEN COMPLETED. THE STATE CLEARINGHOUSE HAS NO OBJECTIONS TO AN APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE FOR THIS PROJECT PROVIDED ATTACHED COMMENTS ARE CONSIDERED IN PREPARATION OF YOUR FORMAL APPLICATION. THIS FORM AND ATTACHED COMMENTS MUST BE INCLUDED IN YOUR FORMAL GRANT APPLICATION.

WE APPRECIATE THE PRIVILEGE OF WORKING WITH YOU ON THIS ACTIVITY. IF YOU HAVE FURTHER QUESTIONS, PLEASE FEEL FREE TO CALL ME.

CC: MR. J. C. SHEALY
COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE

SIGNATURE R. Archie Ellis
NAME R. Archie Ellis
DATE October 31, 1978



TELEPHONE
803-758-7707

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR
GRANTS AND CONTRACTS REVIEW UNIT
P.O. BOX 11333
COLUMBIA
29211

ACTION OF BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD

TO: S.C. State Library
P. O. Box 11469
Columbia, S. C. 29211

CONTROL NUMBER:

9-H87-001

ATTN: Betty E. Callahan

THE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD HAS TAKEN THE FOLLOWING ACTION ON THE
ABOVE REFERENCED REQUEST:

PROJECT TITLE Basic state plan amendment (Title III)

AMOUNT \$ 107,553

☒ APPROVAL FOR YOU TO FILE FOR FEDERAL OR OTHER FUNDS AS INDICATED.

☐ APPROVAL CONTINGENT UPON CERTAIN SPECIFIED CONDITIONS AS FOLLOWS:

☐ DISAPPROVED THE ALLOCATION OF THESE FUNDS.

☐ A-95 REVIEW PROCESS HAS BEEN COMPLETED. THE STATE CLEARINGHOUSE HAS NO OBJECTIONS TO AN APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE FOR THIS PROJECT PROVIDED ATTACHED COMMENTS ARE CONSIDERED IN PREPARATION OF YOUR FORMAL APPLICATION. THIS FORM AND ATTACHED COMMENTS MUST BE INCLUDED IN YOUR FORMAL GRANT APPLICATION.

WE APPRECIATE THE PRIVILEGE OF WORKING WITH YOU ON THIS ACTIVITY. IF YOU HAVE FURTHER QUESTIONS, PLEASE FEEL FREE TO CALL ME.

CC: MR. J. C. SHEALY
COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE

SIGNATURE R. Archie Ellis
NAME R. Archie Ellis
DATE October 31, 1978

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202

FORM APPROVED
O.M.B. NO. 51-R1213

BASIC STATE PLAN AMENDMENT
(State-Federal Agreement)

(Library Services and Construction Act, as amended, P.L. 91-600)

The South Carolina State Library

(Officially designated State Library Administrative Agency)

of the State of South Carolina, hereby agrees and assures that the Basic State Plan, which serves as an agreement between State and Federal Governments under the Library Services and Construction Act, as amended, for which Federal funds are being requested for the fiscal year ending

September 30, 1979, continues to be in effect as signed by the U.S. Commissioner of Education on

August 13, 1971, except as otherwise indicated in documents listed below, copies of which are attached:

☒ Advisory Council

☒ Criteria

- ☒ For determining adequacy of public library services
- ☒ To assure program priority to areas with low-income families
- ☒ To assure program priority to areas with persons with limited English-speaking ability

☐ Other (Specify)

Submitted by South Carolina State Library on September 1, 1978
(Name of State Agency) (Date)

By [Signature] Librarian
(Authorized Official) (Title)

FOR OE USE ONLY		DATE ON WHICH PLAN OR AMENDMENT IS EFFECTIVE
APPROVAL RECOMMENDED	SIGNATURE OF DIRECTOR, DLP <u>[Signature]</u>	DATE <u>12-6-78</u>
CONCURRED	SIGNATURE OF ASSOC. COMMISSIONER, OLLR <u>[Signature]</u>	DATE <u>12-7-78</u>
CONCURRED	SIGNATURE OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, RESE <u>[Signature]</u>	DATE <u>12/12/78</u>
APPROVED	SIGNATURE OF U.S. COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION <u>[Signature]</u>	DATE <u>12-22-78</u>

MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT CERTIFICATION
(Library Services and Construction Act, as amended, P.L. 91-600)

The South Carolina State Library
(Officially designated State Library Administrative Agency)

I. assures that it has available for expenditure under Title I of the
Act in this fiscal year (FY 1979).

A. From State and local sources:

1. Sums sufficient to earn its basic minimum allotment.
2. Not less than the total amount actually expended, in areas covered by the programs for such year, for the purposes of such programs from such sources in the second preceding fiscal year (FY 77).

B. From State sources:

1. Not less than the total State amount actually expended for such purposes from such sources in the second preceding fiscal year (FY 1977).

II. assures that it will expend in this fiscal year (FY 1979) from Federal, State, and local sources, an amount not less than the amount expended by the State from such sources for State institutional library services, and library services to the physically handicapped in the second preceding fiscal year (FY 1977).


(Signature of Authorized State Library
Administrative Agency Official)

SOUTH CAROLINA
STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON LIBRARIES
1979

	<u>Name & Address</u>	<u>Identification</u>	<u>Date Term Expires</u>
Public			
1.	Mrs. Jane Griffin, Librarian Lexington County Circulating Library Batesburg, South Carolina 29006		9/79
2.	Mrs. Jean E. Crouch Box 632-F Saluda, South Carolina 29138	(trustee)	9/80
School			
3.	Mrs. Gail Curry, Librarian Columbia High School Westchester Drive Columbia, South Carolina 29210		9/79
Academic			
4.	Miss Shirley M. Tarlton, Librarian Dacus Library Winthrop College Rock Hill, South Carolina 29733		9/80
Special			
5.	Miss Elizabeth Sprott, Librarian South Carolina Supreme Court P. O. Box 11330 Columbia, South Carolina 29210		9/79
Institutional			
6.	Mr. Richard P. Coolidge, Librarian Department of Corrections, Library Services P. O. Box 21787 Columbia, South Carolina 29221		9/79
Libraries Serving the Handicapped			
7.	Dr. Ronald C. Abbott, Superintendent Midlands Center 8301 Farrow Road Columbia, South Carolina 29203		9/79

	<u>Name & Address</u>	<u>Identification</u>	<u>Date Term Expires</u>
Users Representing the Disadvantaged			
8.	Mr. Grey Adams Division of Economic Opportunity 1321 Lady Street, Room 311 Columbia, South Carolina 29201		9/79
9.	Mr. Charles E. Gardner, Director Community Relations City of Greenville P. O. Box 2207 Greenville, South Carolina 29602		9/80
Users			
10.	Mrs. Daisy McCarter (Mrs. Dave) Route 1, Box 44D Jake's Landing Lexington, South Carolina 29072	(handicapped user)	9/80
11.	Dr. Carlanna Hendrick 514 Iris Drive Florence, South Carolina 29501	(teacher)	9/80
12.	Mrs. Jeanne C. Kean 5001 Trenholm Road Columbia, South Carolina 29206	(Friends of the Library)	9/80
13.	Mr. Robert Dean Ross 105 Hillside Drive Gaffney, South Carolina 29340	(principal)	9/79
14.	Mrs. Julia E. Wells, Director Institutional Planning and Development Morris College Sumter, South Carolina 29150	(educator)	9/79
15.	Mr. Thomas E. Smith The Reprint Company P. O. Box 5401 Spartanburg, South Carolina 29304	(publisher)	9/80
16.	Mr. P. M. Smurthwaite, Manager Industrial Services Industrial Development Division State Development Board P. O. Box 927 Columbia, South Carolina 29202	(State employee)	9/80

South Carolina State Library
1500 Senate Street
Post Office Box 11469
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

Maintenance of Effort Certifications

FY 1979 Amendments to the Basic State Plan

The South Carolina State Library hereby certifies that:

LSCA funds used for administrative costs are matched by State
funds and are not greater than equal amounts:

Project IA. General Administration

<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>State Funds</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$11,000	\$31,116	\$42,116

Signed: _____

Betty E. Callahan
Betty E. Callahan
Deputy Librarian
South Carolina State Library

11/1/78

Date

Adequacy of Public Library Services

The basic criteria used for determining adequacy of public library services are the standards as promulgated in Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966 (cited below). According to these standards, all public library services are considered inadequate. When adopted, new standards currently being developed by the Public Library Association will replace or supplement the Minimum Standards.

Public Library Association. Standards Committee.
Minimum standards for public library systems, 1966.
Prepared by the Standards Committee and subcommittees of the Public Library Association, American Library Association. Adopted July 13, 1966, by the members of the Public Library Association. Chicago, American Library Association, 1967.

For measurement of specific aspects of service, these standards will be supplemented by:

"Indicators of Needs by Public Libraries, 1975."
National Inventory of Library Needs, 1975.
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, 1977, p. 40.

When appropriate, the following standards will also be used:

American Library Association. Audio-Visual Committee.
Guidelines for audiovisual materials and services for public libraries. Chicago, American Library Association, 1970.

Public Library Association. Standards Committee.
Interim standards for small public libraries.
Prepared by the Subcommittee on Standards for Small Libraries. Chicago, American Library Association, 1962.

Public Library Association. Standards Committee.
Standards for children's service in public libraries.
Prepared by the Subcommittee on Standards for Children's Service, Public Library Association. Chicago, American Library Association, 1964.

Public Library Association. Standards Committee.
Standards of quality for bookmobile service. Prepared by the Subcommittee on Standards of quality for bookmobile service. Public Library Association, Chicago, American Library Association, 1963.

Public Library Association. Standards Committee.
Young Adult Services in the Public Library. Prepared by the Committee on Standards for Work with Young Adults in Public Libraries. Public Library Association, American Library Association, 1960.
(Currently under revision.)

South Carolina Library Association. Public Library Section.
Standards for South Carolina Public Libraries (rev. ed.)
1969.

INDICATORS OF NEEDS BY PUBLIC LIBRARIES, 1975

1. Staff

- a. Professional One full time equivalent (FTE) per 6,000 persons in the population of the area served.
- b. Support* Two per professional, or per professional expected by 1a, whichever is greater.

2. Collection

- a. Print materials: 10,000 volumes, or three per capita, whichever is greater, up to 500,000 population; above 500,000 population, 1.5 million volumes plus two per capita in excess of 500,000.
Books, journal periodicals, and microform equivalents
- b. Audiovisual and other materials Up to 25,000 population, 1,000 titles, or one per ten persons, whichever is greater (based on audio recordings);
25,000 to 50,000, 2,500 titles plus one per nine persons in excess of 25,000 (based on audio recordings plus at least 8mm films);
50,000 to 150,000, 5,300 titles plus one per 17 persons in excess of 50,000 (based on audio recordings, 8mm and 16mm films, framed prints, slides. . .)
150,000 and up, 17,500 titles plus 21 per thousand persons above 150,000 (based on full range of materials, dominated by 16mm films and audio recordings).

3. Acquisitions during the year

- a. Print materials One per six persons up to 500,000 population, plus one per eight persons above 500,000 population
- b. Audiovisual materials 10% of collection expected by 2b, for population up to one million;
7% of collection expected by 2b, for population exceeding one million.

4. Net assignable space

0.6 sq.ft. per capita in the main library. **

5. Operating Expenditures

\$9 per capita for up to 150,000 population;
\$10 p.c. for libraries serving 150 to 500,000;
\$12 p.c. for libraries serving more than 500,000

6. Hours of Service, Main Library

45 hours per week for population up to 25,000;
66 hours per week for population of 25,000 and more

* Technical, clerical, secretarial . . . ; does not include Plant operation and maintenance staff.

**Actual space in main library can be compared to the indicator of space needed for more than half of the public libraries in 1975--those with only a main library; for the larger libraries, the space in main library is not separable from the LIBGIS reports, which called for total "net area, in square feet, assigned for library purposes."

Determination of Urban and Rural Areas with High Concentration of Low-Income Families.

"Disadvantaged persons" means persons who have educational, socioeconomic, cultural, or other disadvantages that prevent them from receiving the benefits of library services designed for persons without such disadvantages and who for that reason require specially designed library services. The term includes persons whose needs for such special services result from poverty, neglect, delinquency, or cultural or linguistic isolation from the community at large, but does not include physically or other handicapped persons unless such persons also suffer from the disadvantages described in this paragraph.

Characteristics of disadvantaged persons may include the following:

- ...Persons with poor educational background.
- ...Persons who are receiving less than poverty level incomes.
- ...Persons from areas characterized by excessive unemployment.
- ...Persons from areas characterized by excessive low income rates.
- ...Members of ethnic minority groups which have been discriminated against.
- ...Persons who have been isolated from cultural, educational and/or employment opportunities.
- ...Persons who, due to a combination of environmental, cultural, and historical factors, lack motivation for taking advantage of available library services.
- ...Persons who are dependent upon social services to meet their basic needs.

Counties having high concentrations of persons with poverty level incomes, as determined by the Division of Research and Statistical Services of the S.C. State Budget and Control Board, shall be considered as qualifying under this program. Priorities for grants shall be:

- a. Projects to serve the urban and rural disadvantaged in those counties where the percentage of families with income below the poverty level exceeds 25% of the total number of families in the county and/or where the number of individuals with income below the poverty level exceeds 20,000. Among these counties, highest priority shall be given to those having the least ability to provide basic library services.
- b. Projects which will result in the general improvement of a library system to bring it up to a minimum level of service prerequisite to special programs for the disadvantaged.

- c. Innovative projects which will demonstrate services not generally available in South Carolina or provide a new approach to service.
- d. Projects to serve the urban or rural disadvantaged in those counties where the percentage of families with incomes below the poverty level is less than 20% of the total number of families in the county.

Determination of Areas with High Concentration of Persons with Limited English-speaking Ability.

Persons with limited English speaking ability include individuals who were not born in the United States or whose native language is a language other than English, and individuals who come from environments where a language other than English is dominant as further defined by the U.S. Commissioner of Education, and who by reasons thereof have difficulty speaking and understanding instructions in the English language.

Areas of South Carolina which shall be considered as qualifying under this program are:

- a. The three metropolitan counties - Charleston, Greenville, and Richland - which have the largest numbers of limited English-speaking individuals.
- b. Other counties which may be subsequently identified as having significant numbers of individuals having the characteristics described above and a demonstrated need for special library services.

Priorities for grants shall be:

- a. Projects which potentially meet the needs of both the concentrated and scattered population who have limited English speaking ability.
- b. Projects which serve one of the major metropolitan areas having concentrations of non-English speaking persons.
- c. Projects which meet identified needs of the non-English speaking population in counties having smaller non-English speaking populations.

S. C. STATE LIBRARY

JUL 3 1979

STATE DOCUMENTS